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RUSSIANS MAY SELL CLAIMS IN MANCHURIA

Japan Would Take Over
Soviet Interests in Rail-
way, It Is Reported

RIGHTS UNDER TREATY IGNORED BY CHINESE

Seizure of Telephone System
at Harbin Thought to Have
Forced the Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING, China.—The surprising spectacle of Imperialist Japan and Communist Russia combining forces to protect their joint interests against the encroachments of Chinese feudal overlords in North Manchuria, has attracted the attention of foreign residents in Harbin. A report has been circulated, and received with some credence, that Soviet Russia may sell out her interests in the Chinese-Eastern Railway to Japan.

This situation is the result of a combination of factors—chief of which has been Chinese disregard for Russian rights obtained under treaties concluded in 1924. Chinese officials in Manchuria have gradually assumed control of a series of enterprises operated by the Chinese-Eastern Railway in spite of Soviet protest. They have seized by force the fleet of river steamers once owned by the railway, the railway clubs and schools, and very recently the automatic telephone system in Harbin installed by the railway chiefly because railway needs made a telephone system imperative, and the municipal authorities were not disposed to install one.

Soviets Not Prepared for Conflict

Impartial observers at Harbin predict that within one or two years, if Russia and Japan remain passive, the Chinese will take back the Chinese-Eastern in its entirety, having first taken over one after another of its subsidiaries, which include mines, agricultural tracts and various factories. Aside from protests, it is not supposed that Moscow will do anything to prevent such action. The Soviets are not prepared for military conflict with the Chinese, especially since Manchuria has come under at least nominal control of Nanking. An influential group at Moscow has argued that the Soviets lost more than they gained by retaining their rights in the Chinese-Eastern railway, and that they would have done better to surrender them in 1924.

But the group in control at Moscow seems to think otherwise. Its protests were vigorous when the Harbin telephone system was recently seized, and the fact that the protests went unanswered, either

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Irish Free State Narrowly Escapes General Election

With 65 Per Cent of Electorate
Voting, Majority of Only
151 Was Secured

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Irish Free State Government is regarded here as having narrowly escaped being driven into a general election by the results of the Dublin City North contest, where its candidate, Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, though in a constituency hitherto looked upon as one of Cosgrave's strongholds, had only beaten de Valera's representative, Oscar Traynor, by 151 votes out of 56,739 polled. The outcome is attributed to the alienation of Protestant farming and other interests by Mr. Cosgrave's agricultural policy and his measures for literature censorship and compulsory teaching of the Irish language.

Mr. Cosgrave's majority in the Dublin North constituency is the support of Labor and Independent members, is already so small that the possibility of de Valera's getting an eventual majority is being seriously discussed, and the North Dublin City by-election, where the Government counted upon an easy victory, is held to be a crucial test.

The importance attached to it is shown by the fact that 65 per cent of the electorate voted, compared with 45 per cent last year. In a statement made after the poll de Valera indicated the line he has taken throughout the by-election in endeavoring to use the British connection for stirring up opposition to the Government.

"There is no use blinding yourselves to the fact," he said, "that you are regarded here as simply continuing another form of British authority in the country and any other executive that gets into your position will have the same handicap."

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French Chamber Again Gives Poincaré Majority

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—After a stormy session which lasted all day and most of the night, the Chamber of Deputies has given the Government a majority against its being held responsible for the conditions which led to a large number of casualties among the Rhineland occupation troops.

Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, was able to secure the passage of the so-called laws had been exaggerated, but he agreed that punishment would be meted out to those against whom the charges of negligence could be proved.

SIMON FINDS BENGAL LIVES ON LITIGATION

Fifth of Province's Total
Revenue Derived From
Legal Stamps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA.—The Royal Commission presided over by Sir John Simon, which is investigating the possibility of giving India constitutional government, has been making many discoveries during its visit to Calcutta. One has been that the Government of Bengal largely lives on litigation.

A fifth of the total revenue of the Bengal Government, it was told by the Financial Secretary to the Government of this Province, is derived from litigation stamps. Calcutta's share being also approximately a fifth of the total provincial revenue from that source.

Sir John was assured that the average primary school teacher in Bengal was only 10 rupees (\$3.50) a month, "and Bengal is the province that has the highest percentages of literacy anywhere in India, excluding Burma," he commented in a tone of wonder.

The plight of the depressed classes is another striking fact which has claimed the attention of the commission. One witness had a melancholy story to relate of the grave social disabilities suffered by his class. They wanted a separate electorate, so that they might be able to secure their own representatives under adult male suffrage.

One of the subjects tackled was that of the "Permanent Settlement," which, as the evidence unfolded itself, stood convicted of being the cause of Bengal's financial difficulties. Some 136 years ago Lord Cornwallis fixed the amount of land revenue which the zemindars (landlords) were to contribute. It was a fact—that it was not? (asked Sir John Simon)—that in those days the value of land was very different, and that the production of jute, for instance, was not organized on a commercial scale. Much of Eastern Bengal was un reclaimed waste. Rents had gone up many times since—40 lakhs (\$4,000,000) of "tenure holders," in other words middlemen, all getting a rake-off from the labor of the tiller of the soil, had been introduced between the zemindar and the ryot (cultivator); but still the land revenue was nominally the same, and, as was pointed out, actually less because the rupee of today was less value than the rupee of 1793.

Cake-Tin Garden and Park of Flowers Vie for Honors at Detroit Exhibition

Mrs. Ford Presides at Modest Shop and Tells Inquirers
About "Green Doorways" to Help Farm Women—Rock
Garden Preaches Eloquent "Sermon in Stone"

BY DOROTHEA KAHN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—A vast blooming park and a cake-tin garden are extremes of bigness and smallness exhibited under the roof of Detroit's convention hall at the North American Flower Show.

The Park Garden covers nearly a third of an acre, every twig and stone of it brought into the auditorium for the occasion. It is nevertheless gives the impression of a great outdoor planting at the height of its spring glory, its hilly slopes flower banked and tree crested, its brook flowing between heads of violets and yellow primroses and winding under a bridge that invites everybody. This exhibit was arranged by the management of the show at a cost of \$4500.

The cake-tin garden, on the other hand, is so small it is hard to find. An elementary school boy made it according to his own ideas of art in an oven-stained pan borrowed from his mother. He won first place in a class open to grammar school children because his sandy garden and parafine sea so well express the poetic text he chose, "I saw three ships go sailing by."

Mrs. Ford Conducts Shop

Among the least pretentious of exhibits is that presided over by Mrs. Henry Ford. Last year her rose garden was the crowning feature of the show. This year she chose the humblest of roles: she is keeping shop. Many visitors who stop at a booth bearing the name of the Woman's National Flower and Garden Association must be unaware that the gentle, motherly woman who, with one co-worker, answers all their questions about the hand-made products on sale there, wears the same dress, makes their change and thanks them is the wife of the man whose name is known 'round the

CALLES' TROOPS ENTER DURANGO WITHOUT FIGHT

Federal Forces Close In on
Torreon—Decisive Battle
Expected

MEXICO CITY (AP).—Three Federal generals have approached within 30 miles of Torreon from the east, while to the south and southwest the forces of General Calles are only a little farther away.

The Government expects the battle to be the decisive encounter of the rebellion. It is estimated as many as 30,000 Federal troops will be in the field in an attempt to take the city from Gen. Gonzalo Escobar, rebel chieftain, and his 5000 men of whom 1000 were said to be poorly equipped.

Scouts reported a lack of artillery, machine guns, and armored cars, and the city was said to be in poor shape for defense.

Route to North Open

Possibility of retreat along the railroad leading from the city north to Chihuahua was seen by the Government, which regarded such a retreat as the rebels' only chance to evade crushing defeat. It was announced that a Government encircling movement, designed to prevent escape of Escobar's forces had failed and that the railroad to the north still was open.

General Calles has established his headquarters at Durango City, which he occupied without opposition. Although sections of the 150 miles of railroad between Durango and Torreon were torn up by the rebels it was said the highways had not been destroyed and prompt moving into the encounter by the federales was expected.

The rebels left Durango in full retreat over the railroad spur running northward out of the city to Tepic, the line to Torreon having been cut by the federales. This apparently removed them from the action at Torreon.

Some Rebels in Durango

A report of General Calles to President Emilio Portes Gil said there still was a small army remaining in Durango under Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez (former provisional president) but that he hoped to vanquish it in a brief encounter.

Calles said he believed the victory of General Cedillo over a rebel band at Derramadero, between Saltillo and Torreon, March 14, had frightened the garrison at Torreon so they might retreat. His airplanes flying over the city had seen signs that the way was being kept open for such evacuation, he added.

On the west coast the rebels withdrew to San Blas and the federal forces reoccupied Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa. The drive against Mazatlan apparently has failed, possibly because of withdrawal of forces to meet the defection of General Olachea from the rebel camp in the north.

Meanwhile reports of the first bomb outrage since the outbreak of the rebellion were received here. A train which left here March 14 for Laredo was bombed near Oregon, a small station in Guanajuato 250 miles north of here. Little damage was done and the train proceeded after some delay. Arthur

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Praise for Foreign Settlers

There seemed to be a tendency toward a more liberal attitude toward foreign farm holdings and more expensive machinery, and he questioned whether the advantages of greater production were not swallowed up by the greater cost. He gave much credit to the settlers from "non-preferred" countries, especially to those from Hungary and central Europe for the contributions they were making to the development and wealth of the country.

He admitted that the bringing in last year of 8000 miner-harvesters, while not a failure had been less successful than he had hoped. Many thousands had given splendid service and received high wages, but such large movements without due preparation were not practicable.

Mr. Forke concluded by assuring the House that while the Dominion kept an open door for the stranger he did not expect any sudden influx of immigrants and that every effort would be made to find employment for those who did come.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUD PENALIZED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Jail sentences for election fraud at Chicago's troubled primary of last April were meted out in the second set of cases completed. Two precinct captains received a year in jail and \$1000 fine and three others six months and \$500. Five others were fined \$500.

Four hundred fraudulent votes were cast for the ticket sponsored by Mayor William Hale Thompson and Robert E. Crowe, the state's attorney, defeated for re-election at the primary, the prosecution charged. The instrumentality was a trick barrel. Shortly before the polls closed, on the pretext that the ballot box needed emptying, the legitimate ballots it held were poured into the barrel with the 400 fraudulent ones. It was brought out in the testimony. When the ballots were counted, everything it held was counted. Voluntary watchers told the jury how they had observed 315 votes multiply to 715.

Neal Dow's Zeal for Dry Cause Recalled on 125th Anniversary

Maine Reformer Fought Distilleries in Days of Drinking
Deacons—Lined Up Moderates With
Abstainers to Get First Liquor Law

By D. W. HOEGG
For 25 years associated with Col. Fred N. Dow, who has in his possession all of Colonel Dow's material concerning the work of his father, Gen. Neal Dow, did for prohibition.

"If the course of law which has been adopted in Maine in regard to the protection of her citizens from the traffic in strong drinks prevails throughout the country—as I believe it will eventually—the prosperity of the Nation, and the wealth and happiness of the people, will be promoted to an extent of which history furnishes no parallel."

This was the prophetic utterance made by Gen. Neal Dow of Portland, Maine, on the 125th anniversary of the civilized world as the father of prohibition, on Feb. 3, 1853.

General Dow was born in Portland, March 20, 1804, and passed on in that city, Oct. 2, 1897. He was a hundred twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth is to be given world-wide recognition on Sunday and throughout the coming week.

In Portland a great celebration is to be held on Sunday. Congressman Carroll L. Beedy of Maine will preside. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, will be the principal speaker, and others of equal prominence will take part. The city has issued an official proclamation calling attention to the event.

In the afternoon there will be another unique observance. This will be conducted by the First Radio Parish of America, also located in Portland, and will be a radio-cast from General Dow's old home on Congress Street, now occupied by his son, Col. Fred N. Dow.

Both the afternoon and evening services will be radio-cast through Station WCHS at Portland, the first at 2 and the second at 7:30. The (Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

BRITISH YOUTH MAKING GOOD ON CANADIAN FARMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's immigration situation has never been in a more satisfactory condition than it is at present, according to Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, who assured Parliament that, in spite of diverse criticism, the department was bringing in settlers just as fast as the country could assimilate them. While more than 5,000,000 immigrants had entered Canada since 1881, a third of this number within the last nine years, the actual gain to the population from this source within the nine years had been only 491,200, showing that an overwhelming proportion had left the country, explained Mr. Forke.

During the last year, however, the population "was as large as any like movement into the United States when immigration was at its heaviest, that is, a little over 1 per cent of the population."

Homestead Entry Heavy

In consequence there had been a large increase in the number of homesteads taken up, the total number of entries in the four western provinces being 15,556, as compared to 635 in 1927.

Referring to recent settlement schemes, Mr. Forke said that none was proving so successful as that which assisted British youths in emigrating and receiving education in Canadian farm life. Such settlers were making successful farmers and remaining on the land of their adoption. He was strongly averse to wholesale immigration, and he showed that western Canada had not been developed in that way, but rather by the individual pioneer who had endured hardships and conquered them.

Praise for Foreign Settlers

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PLANES CARRY FOOD TO FLOOD ZONES IN SOUTH

Alabama's Inundated Towns
Recovering—Guardmen
Head Rescue Work

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP).—Under clearing skies southeastern Alabama with a known fatality list of 12, began March 16 to see a recession of the floods that swept through half a dozen small towns, inundated and isolated a large number of others, and marooned 15,000 persons.

Conditions at Elba, swept by a deluge from Pea River and White Water Creek, were improved as also was the case at Brewton, Florissant and several other towns. At Geneva, to the south, the situation had become worse.

Half the population of Elba had been brought out. Those remaining there were not considered in immediate danger, but in need of food and other necessities. National guardsmen at a rescue base south of Troy said the waters at Elba were receding rapidly and that they hoped to reach there by noon with trucks.

Residents Heeded Warning

A later report said water was 16 feet deep in the main street of Geneva. Residents had ample warning and many had evacuated.

Dr. R. A. Smith, mayor of Brewton, said over long distance telephone that creeks would be within their banks by noon. Brewton's business district was under 10 feet of water at the crest. Dr. Smith estimated damage to Brewton and low sections surrounding it at \$1,000,000.

Telephone linemen who reached Florissant under conditions there were improving, with the Escambia River falling rapidly. Several hundred persons marooned in their homes were rescued by boats sent from Pensacola. Food supplies were dropped from airplanes sent from the Pensacola naval base.

Marooned in Trees
Persimmon Creek, normally little more than a foot deep, swept through Garland to a depth of 20 feet in the main street. Castlesbury, a place of 500 population, experienced a similar deluge from another creek.

Andalusia and large sections of Covington County were in the grip of the worst flood of years. Through out the county people were reported marooned on house-tops and in trees, awaiting rescue.

No immediate danger of a serious flood is felt in the lower Mississippi Valley. Meteorologists have emphasized that water now in sight, without further heavy rains for the next 10 days, should create no misgivings. Levees are being patrolled and every precautionary measure is being taken in the event of general rains upon tributary water sheds.

INSCRIBED STONES IN LOST LANGUAGE

Stone Age Epoch Surmised, or
Perhaps Egyptian Origin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—What is believed to be a clue to a lost language of the Stone Age has been discovered at Cannock, Staffordshire, England. Here an old miner, clearing ground for a new house, came across about 40 stones bearing strange figures and characters.

Besides the strange inscriptions which are believed to be the signs of the long lost language, many of the stones have upon them figures of animals, fishes and ferns. This represents, it is thought, the highest pitch of artistic expression attained in the Paleolithic period.

Another theory is that the stones may be of Egyptian origin, for they were found at a spot near the famous Watling Street which is believed to have been founded by the Egyptians before it was developed by the Romans.

Through the loan which would be raised in Germany to meet for 27 years' portion against the true reparation charges which is the duration of the obligations under the Dawes plan, the other part of the payments should be continued for 58 years to coincide with the allied debt accords with America.

On the second matter of the division of payments, an important angle for the French is that for the first time they see the possibility of obliging Poland and interrelated debts under one head. This would be the new bank and though an amount in the unprotected part might be named directly for the repayment of interrelated debts, this would be the actual purpose of the bank. The continuance of these payments would be guaranteed by the international bank instead of by Germany, which would be acceptable to the French.

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Italy and France Pay Britain Debt Instalment

BY WIRELESS

LONDON.—The Italian Government has duly paid to the British Government the sum of \$2,125,000, being the seventh instalment payable under the Italian war debt funding agreement of 1926.

A sum of \$125,000 in gold was released to the Italian Government in accordance with Article 7 of the agreement. The French Government also paid the sum of \$4,000,000 to the British Government as the sixth payment on account of the French war debt.

MOVE TO BLOCK NEW JONES ACT DRAWS PROTEST

Dry Officials Denounce Wet
Plan to "Educate Juries"
Against Stricter Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The announced determination of a group of New York lawyers to "educate juries" to refuse to convict under the Jones Act is denounced by Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner.

Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in Charge of Prohibition, and others.

The move was declared an attempt to deceive the public as to the meaning of the Jones Act, which provides a larger range of discretionary power for judges in prohibition cases. Although the new law provides maximum penalties much higher than heretofore, it does not make such penalties mandatory, it was said.

"It would mean that the whole class of people to engage in breaking down respect for the law would be a group of responsible lawyers," Dr. Doran said. "How can they expect the laymen to uphold law if they announce their intention to defy it?"

Simply Enlarges Discretion
"It is nonsense to suppose that the Jones Act increases the maximum penalties for liquor violations to five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, that such sentences will be imposed in all, or most cases, by the judges. The law simply gives the judges greater discretionary authority than they previously possessed."

"The announcement that a group of lawyers, including former assistant federal district attorneys, are forming a group to defend persons convicted under the act is virtually saying that they suppose the judges will invariably impose the extreme penalties."

Another decision was to put a clause in the court statutes authorizing the court to deliver advisory opinions. The only mention of advisory opinions is in the League of Nations and several jurists thought the Court should be given specific authority to do something which it already is doing in practice. Moreover it was pointed out that the Court has in its report already touch advisory opinions and that the statute should be clear on this point.

Adopting the system of rotation, the jurists have decided that 11 of the 15 judges should always be at The Hague to hear cases.

Mr. Root's contention that dissenting opinions of World Court judges should be given due publicity has been upheld by the committee revising the World Court statutes here.

French Veterans Honor Lafayette

Visit Indiana City Named for
Revolutionary Hero, Which
Joins in Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Headed by Admiral G. P. Guépratte, ranking officer of the French Navy, a delegation of 45 members of Armée des Croix de Guerre of France visited Lafayette March 15 to pay homage to the Marquis de Lafayette of Revolutionary War fame, for whom this city was named 104 years ago.

Visiting veterans brought documents of the eighteenth century having to do with the early history of Lafayette, which they presented to the city, and also a portrait by Corot of the celebrated French nobleman who was General Washington's advisor in the war for American independence. A holiday was declared here in honor of the unique pilgrimage.

In the French group, in addition to Admiral Guépratte, was Count de Puy du Moult of Lafayette, a direct descendant of General de Lafayette, and Captain Charles André Beaumont, one of the leaders of the French War Veterans' organization that crossed the Atlantic to visit the city of Lafayette.

**NEW FRENCH COINS
SHOW WOMAN WITH
HER LOCKS BOBBED**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS.—Gold and silver coins are being made again for France of a value of, respectively, 100 and 10 francs, with the prospect that nickel pieces will also be put in circulation at a later date.

Women have been quick to notice that for the first time a woman's head on a coin has been given bobby hair. This is conspicuously brought out in the design for the 100 franc gold unit.

Wings of Mercury trim the bonnet, and these the artist introduced to denote her activity. On the reverse of the coin, the wheat symbolizes the prosperity of France, the oak its strength, and the olive branches its peaceful aims.

ROOT AND HURST TO SUBMIT FINAL COURT REPORT

Preliminary Work of Jur-
ists Concluded With No
Differences Arising

RIGHT IS CLAIMED FOR DOMINION JUDGES

British Delegate Declares That
They Are Fast Developing
National Citizenship

GENEVA (AP).—Preliminary work for the drafting of the statutes of the World Court of Justice is completed and Elihu Root and Sir Cecil Hurst were named to submit a final report on the question of the accession of the United States to the Court.

The jurists, leaving the council room, said no new difficulties had arisen, but the commission wanted to have before it a final acceptable text of the Protocol of 1926 which relates to all aspects of the American reservations including the question of the Council's right to request advisory opinions.

The question of the British Dominions was raised by Sir Cecil in a manner which interested all the jurists. He recalled that by Article 31 of the Statutes, when a state has an interest involved in a dispute submitted to the court, it possesses the right to appoint a national judge to sit during consideration of the dispute in the event that it has no judge on the bench at the time.

Sir Cecil explained that the British Empire is an association of autonomous self-governing states which are independent members of the League, and he wanted to make sure that if a case involving, for instance, Canadian interests arose, Canada would not be prevented from appointing a judge because an Englishman already was on the bench.

Sir Cecil further remarked that in addition to their British Empire citizenship, these dominions were rapidly developing national citizenship of their own. The drafting committee probably will refer to this question in its report.

Another decision was to put a clause in the court statutes authorizing the court to deliver advisory opinions. The only mention of advisory opinions is in the League of Nations and several jurists thought the Court should be given specific authority to do something which it already is doing in practice. Moreover it was pointed out that the Court has in its report already touch advisory opinions and that the statute should be clear on this point.

Adopting the system of rotation, the jurists have decided that 11 of the 15 judges should always be at The Hague to hear cases.

Mr. Root's contention that dissenting opinions of World Court judges should be given due publicity has been upheld by the committee revising the World Court statutes here.

The jurists agreed that the articles stipulating that judges of the Court shall not exercise political or administrative functions should be supplemented by the words "nor any other occupation of professional nature."

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New Secretary of Navy Shelves Official Youth

WASHINGTON (AP).—Charles Francis Adams, the new Secretary of

TAMMANY RIFT IS ALLEGED AS OLIVANY QUILTS

Small Vote for "Al" Smith
Connected With Unexpected
Decision to Resign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—George W. Olivany has just resigned from the leadership of Tammany Hall. The resignation, coming almost on the eve of the forthcoming city election, was entirely unexpected. Even Mr. Olivany's closest political intimates did not know that he intended to give up the reins of the group which exercises the controlling influence in city politics.

Mr. Olivany's only stated reason for his action was that he felt the need of a rest and that he no longer felt able to carry the increasing burdens of his post. It is generally known, however, that the last year saw the widening of several rifts in the Tammany organization, one of which was in connection with the sale of the old Tammany Hall in Fourteenth Street and the building of a new "twilight" headquarters to this action, which was largely sponsored by Mr. Olivany, was not only the additional financial burden imposed on the organization, but the accompanying action which the dues from the Tammany membership of Tammany Hall. For 140 years the organization had operated without the payment of dues. Another had to do with the vote which New York City gave Governor Smith in the Presidential election, it being much smaller than the Smith partisans expected.

The selection of a successor to Mr. Olivany is under discussion in the Tammany councils, and the building of a new "twilight" headquarters is in doubt. Efforts by the Tammany "sachems" to get Mr. Olivany to reconsider his resignation proved of no avail. He consented, however, to remain in office for a week, pending the selection of the new leader.

Among those mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Olivany are Alfred E. Smith, John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records; Surrogate James A. Foley, son-in-law of the late Charles F. Murphy, whom Mr. Olivany succeeded as leader in 1924; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, one-time justice of the New York State Supreme Court, and Charles F. Murphy, son of the late leader.

It is held in high Tammany circles that Mr. Smith, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Surrogate Foley will have great influence in the picking of a new Tammany chieftain.

Leadership of Tammany is held by resolution under which a designated member is intrusted with the affairs of the organization. The county Democratic chairmanship and chairmanship of the executive committee are generally held by other members.

Calles' Troops Enter Durango Without Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
Schoenfeld, formerly counselor of the United States Embassy here, who is going to Bulgaria as minister, was aboard the train.

**Rebel Protests Federal
Travel in United States**

NOGALES, Mex. (AP)—The activities of Gov. Abelardo Rodriguez of the Northern District of Lower California in traveling on American soil in the interests of the Mexican Federal Government, drew a protest from Gen. Gonzalo Escobar, commander-in-chief of the rebel armies, in a telegram to revolutionary headquarters here.

The telegram, dispatched from the rebel camp near Torreon, read in part: "Rodriguez and his staff inspect the line from Calexico, Calif., Nogales, Naco and Douglas, Ariz., and from these points he issues his orders in connection with his command."

"These proceedings of General Rodriguez are contrary to military and common laws of the United States and the Republic of Mexico. His object is to obstruct the uniform action

of the people of Mexico in favor of the revolution and he may cause friction between the United States and Mexico."

Battle Waged by Radio
JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—The battle of the air is on in Mexico. Federal radio stations in Mexico City are broadcasting propaganda to the rebel territory, and rebel leaders are meeting the attack with electrical equipment which produces better static than nature.

American Arms Ordered
WASHINGTON (AP)—Large quantities of war materials, including arms, ammunition and tear gas bombs, have been ordered by Mexican officials in the United States, further demonstrating the determination of the Portes Gil Government, which has the support of the Hoover Administration, to quickly suppress the revolution.

Arms and ammunition and kindred war materials were ordered out of the surplus stocks of the War Department and orders were placed with a private manufacturing company for tear gas bombs.

Ambassador Teller, who ordered the bombs on behalf of the Mexican Government, explained that the federal did not desire to use poisonous gas because they wished to conserve human life as much as possible in the warfare against the rebels.

**Prague to Hold
Radio Conference**

**American Delegation to Take
Part in Parley on International
Wavelengths**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—William D. Terrell, chief radio supervisor of the Department of Commerce, has been appointed by Mr. Hoover to head an American delegation of five attending the European radio-casting conference at Prague, April 4 to 13. The delegates will sail on the Leviathan on March 20.

Laurenz Whittemore of the Bell Laboratories of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was named secretary of the delegation. The other delegates are C. J. Panfill of the Radio Marine Corporation of America; Commander H. P. Leclair, assistant naval attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, and Gerald Gross, assistant short-wave engineer of the Federal Radio Commission.

Mr. Gross' departure leaves the commission without any engineer in charge of short waves, Commander T. A. M. Craven having been recalled to the navy bureau of engineering yesterday. This leaves up in the air the problem of allocating short waves to the American press groups and to such other applicants for new services as the Radio Corporation of America, Mackay Radio and telegraph companies and Robert Dollar.

The American delegates will participate in a parley on international wavelength uses and will discuss proposals to set aside international channels for police and transoceanic aircraft service. Holland is also proposing a model licensing system for amateurs of the world. The Americans will be official but non-voting participants in the conference.

**HOOVER RESPONDS TO
ITALIAN KING'S MESSAGE**

ROME (AP)—King Victor Emanuel has received the following message from Mr. Hoover in response to the King's message of congratulation upon his inauguration:

"I am profoundly honored to receive the cordial felicitations of your Majesty upon the occasion of my assumption of the Presidency of the United States of America. I am very happy to present you and the Italian people an expression of my best wishes for peace, happiness, and uninterrupted friendship between our countries."

**MILLIONS OF CHINESE
SUFFER FROM FAMINE**

NANKING, China (AP)—Three Chinese provinces have 16,250,000 people suffering from famine conditions, the Minister of Public Health reported on his return from the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, and Honan.

His trip was made to investigate reports of distress there and advise the central Government as to the best steps to be taken to meet the situation. He found Shensi had 6,250,000 famine sufferers, Honan 7,500,000, and Kansu 2,500,000.

**GERMAN AND AMERICAN
FILM FIRMS AGREE**

BERLIN (AP)—Negotiations have been undertaken between the United Artists and three German film firms, the Ufa, the Amerika and the Terra, for the distribution of American pictures in Germany for the 1929-30 season.

This arrangement is made necessary by a law passed in December of 1928, which requires distribution of imported films through a German agency unless the American company produced pictures in Germany during 1927-28.

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GENEVA MAKES MOVE AGAINST FORCED LABOR

International Office Found
to Be Smoothing Causes
of World Friction

Isolation of world economic and labor problems from each other and from the political problems of international relations, is the key by which the International Labor Office in Geneva is unlocking some of the situations which concern the peace of the nations, said Laila Magnusson, director of the Washington Branch of the International Labor Office, at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

The organization thus makes such difficult problems as labor competition, mass migration and distribution of raw materials more amenable to discussion, he said.

Remarkable that the coming international conference will discuss forced labor, Mr. Magnusson said. "The International Labor Office has for its object the elimination of those conditions, too long accepted, which have made it seem inevitable that leisure and culture grow out of the subsoil of poverty and degradation."

Prof. Zecher Chafetz Jr. of the Harvard Law School discussing capital punishment, pointed out that Massachusetts law divides homicides into three classes, one of which leads to the extreme penalty, another to imprisonment, and the third to commitment in an asylum, resting on the assumption that the group are separated by a wide gulf and that justice can safely discriminate between them.

Both these assumptions are false, he asserted, all types of homicide defendants shade imperceptibly from one class into another. Moreover, he said, citing examples, it is often a matter of accident, trial strategy or emotion of a jury whether a man is convicted on a first degree charge or a lesser one. Justice should know how to make a defendant's guilt be confined, and experts should fix the type of confinement, he urged.

**Ingalls Making
Inspection Trip**

**New Assistant Naval Secretary
for Aeronautics Was Flying
Accident During War**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Closer co-operation between the navy and army air services, especially in their efforts to promote commercial aeronautics, is to be the outstanding aim of the administration of David S. Ingalls of Cleveland, the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

After making an inspection trip, Mr. Ingalls said he would spend the next few months at his desk, learning the ropes, and then would begin an air tour of the naval air stations, out of which he hopes to obtain information which will aid in further development of naval aeronautics.

Mr. Ingalls served with an American naval aviation unit attached to the British air forces in Flanders during 1918 and is rated as the navy's lone ace. He is a crack flyer and owns three planes of his own.

During the inspection visit, Mr. Ingalls greeted a former comrade who served with him on the Panders front, Commander Frederick Ceres, now an officer at the local station.

**TEXAS-PANAMA FLIER
REPORTED IN MEXICO**

TAMPICO, Mex. (AP)—Advices to the newspaper El Mundo said that Capt. Ira C. Eaker, who is on a dawn-to-dusk flight from Brownsville to Panama, landed at Minatitlan in southern Mexico (150 miles southeast of Vera Cruz) on his second scheduled stop at 9:30 a. m. (10:30 a. m. eastern standard time).

The captain arrived at Tampico, his first refueling stop, at about 6:30 and left 10 minutes later.

**PART-TIME CLASSES
TO END IN NEW YORK**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The school system's share of New York City's \$156,552,450 appropriation for civic improvements will make it possible to end part-time classes in the public schools within the next two years, according to William A. Boylan, associate superintendent.

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dent, in charge of the building program of the Board of Education. Construction of about 75 new structures, independent schools or additions to old buildings, will be made possible by the appropriation. Under the tentative program, 24 of the buildings will be erected in Queens; 17 in Brooklyn and 14 in the Bronx.

**Edition Inscribed
by Col. Lawrence
Bought for \$1150**

**Rare Copy of King James Bible
Brings \$1000 at Auction
in New York**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A first edition of Col. T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," from which the abridged edition, "Revolt in the Desert," was made, fetched \$1150 at an auction of selected books from the libraries of Frank L. Crocker of New York, the Katherine A. Parker Estate of Brooklyn, and other sources just held here at the Anderson Galleries.

The Lawrence item, which was bought by Gabriel Wells, rare book dealer of New York and London, was inscribed by the author. This issue printed for subscribers and presentation purposes only, was so printed and assembled that no one but the author himself knows how many copies were produced, and Mr. Lawrence proposes to keep this knowledge to himself. The original manuscript of this romantic volume, it is now well known, was lost.

Another sale feature of the auction was the rare first edition of the King James Bible, of which but few perfect copies are known. It was sold to Mr. Wells for \$1000. Mr. Wells paid \$775 for the second folio edition of the authorized version of the Bible, published in London in 1611-1613. A first edition in the original parts of Dickens' "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," sold for \$345 to Maurice Inman. The Brick Row Book Shop paid \$370 for a first edition of Hawthorne's first acknowledged work, "Twice Told Tales," inscribed by the author. A complete set of Thackeray Christmas books went to James E. Gowen for \$525.

**LAWYERS NEED CHANGING,
SAYS CHICAGO JUDGE**

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—Drastic changes in the criminal laws are necessary to reduce crime in the United States, according to Judge Harry Olson, of the municipal court of Chicago, speaking before the delegates to the schoolmen's convention here under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.

Judge Olson declared that the laws should take into account the defects in the individual. It is likely, he said, that before long some supreme court may acquire a modern conception of the problems lying beneath the terms "criminal intent" and "criminal responsibility."

**LONDON-CAPE TOWN
AIR SERVICE NEAR**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—In a few months the longest commercial air service would be running weekly from London to Cape Town, according to a statement in the House of Commons by the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare.

This development, Sir Samuel explained, was rendered possible by substantial contributions to the cost by the Union of South Africa and other territories en route. The new service, he added, would bring Cape Town and London within 12 days of one another, while an even larger proportionate saving of time would be effected on journeys to other important centers of Africa.

**BUFFALO GIRLS WIN
HIGH SMITH HONOR**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Penelope Crane, 1930, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected president of the Student Government Association of Smith College, the highest honor a Smith undergraduate can attain. It is announced. She succeeds Margaret Paley, 1929, of Brookline, Mass.

The second highest honor open to an undergraduate, the office of chairman of judicial board, has been given to Alice Davis, 1930, of Albany, N. Y., successor to Ruth Houghton, 1929, Westfield, N. J.

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MOVE TO BLOCK NEW JONES ACT DRAWS PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

Against Alcoholism, said in part: "The weakness of the liquor advocates in the United States could not be better evidenced than by the tactics they are pursuing in their futile attempt to defeat the purposes of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The overwhelming popular support of this law prevents its repeal. Defeated in every attempt to capture the required majorities in the Congress, the supporters of the outlawed beverage liquor traffic are resorting now to methods which, to put it very mildly, are highly unethical."

"The wet group has never been distinguished for respect for law. This new movement is, however, probably the most cynical admission of contempt, not alone for the law but for sworn oaths."

**Law Rising Above Politics,
Prohibition Chief Asserts**

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, in an address to a group of churchmen here, declared that prohibition is rapidly getting beyond the reach of politics and that within the next two or three years the American people will see the results they are entitled to expect.

Never before, he added, has the Eighteenth Amendment been more thoroughly in the hands of its friends. Dr. Doran spoke at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference here. He referred to the noteworthy changes that have taken place in the enforcement of the law in Pennsylvania, adding that similar improvement in enforcement is going on all over the country.

"The results that have been obtained in this State," he said, "have shown that the law can be enforced. You have no idea what encouragement this has brought to the enforcement personnel in other cities."

**Siamese Legation Gets
Liquor; Truck Is Seized**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Siamese Legation is in full and legal possession of its annual supply of 60 cases of choice liquor and wines. Prohibition authorities are in possession of a five-ton Baltimore truck which brought it to Washington and spent the night stuck in the moist soil of the legation's back yard.

District of Columbia law enforcement authorities are in possession of the bonds of the truck's driver and assistant, who are charged with illegal transportation of the legally imported liquor.

Whatever the outcome of this situation, it is expected to clarify understanding of the police department's interpretation of the Jones Law as it affects the transportation of diplomatic liquor supplies which are immune to search and seizure.

Bootleggers Are Jailed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SCRANTON, N. J.—Judge Albert Johnson of the United States court here has indicated that he intends to heed demands for more stringent penalties under the Jones Act, by giving jail terms to three out of four defendants convicted here of dry law violations.

One of the defendants was sent to jail for six months and fined \$250 for selling liquor, and another received a three months' jail sentence for selling beer.

**NEW JERSEY TESTS
ON EROSION PLANNED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, has been appointed to a committee of five to formulate plans and recommendations on which the

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United States Department of Agriculture and co-operating agencies will base a program of soil erosion investigations.

The investigations are to determine the causes of soil erosion and the possibility of increasing the absorption of rainfall by the soil.

**Princeton Plans
11,000-Mile Survey**

**Summer Students of Geology
Will Tour Canada in
Field Trip**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—According to an announcement by Professor Richard M. Field, of the Princeton Department of Geology, the trip to be taken by the Princeton Summer School of Geology next summer will cover 11,000 miles in Canada and the northeastern part of the United States and will be the most ambitious undertaking of the school so far.

Princeton has offered this opportunity to students of geology for the past three summers. Two of the previous journeys were confined entirely to the United States. This year, however, the Princeton summer school on wheels will spend the greater part of the six weeks in Canada, and the faculty which will travel with the school will include Canadian geologists, as well as those from the United States.

The party is limited to 23 undergraduates of eastern universities, and will leave here June 22, returning on Aug. 5. The train includes besides Pullman cars for sleeping cars, a specially constructed car for laboratory and classroom work.

**TEACHERS PLEDGE
SUMMER TERM FUND**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—One thousand students of the summer session of the Buffalo State Teachers' College have pledged \$10 each to bring to Buffalo next summer a group of nationally known experts in their field who will conduct courses in elementary education.

Prof. Stephen C. Clemet, director of extension work, has arranged two composite courses in elementary education which the visitors will conduct. They are creative school control and problems of the public school teaching staff.

**MARS HILL COLLEGE
ENDOWMENT GAINS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MARS HILL, N. C.—R. L. Moore, president, has announced the receipt of a gift of \$21,700 to Mars Hill College from a friend whose name is withheld.

This is the third gift made recently to the endowment of the college. A patron has given an 85-acre farm in an adjoining state and, more recently still, Frederick Stevens of Chicago, Ill., president of the East Coast Utilities Company, sent \$245, with the assurance that more would follow.

HONDURAS BALKS ON AIR MAIL
TEGUCIGALPA, Hond. (By T. P.)
—The Government has rejected unanimously the terms of a concession to the Pan-American Airways Company which had been granted by President Miguel Paz Barrios, Congress, in rejecting the concession declared that it was illegal, unconstitutional, and also very harmful to Honduras' sovereignty and dignity.

GETS ARCHEOLOGY PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A Rockefeller Foundation fellowship of \$1500 a year for archaeological research in Greece has been awarded to Homer A. Thompson, who graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1925. The scholarship is renewable for three years.

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Hoover Eager to Go Forward With His Stabilization Plan

Speed With Which Prosperity Scheme Gains
Depends, He Says, on Public Attitude

Fresh assurance that President Hoover is to make plans for stabilizing prosperity and the decrease of unemployment on a wholesale basis a major object of his administration, is voiced by Dr. William T. Foster, co-author with Waddill Catchings of "The Road to Plenty," in which such a plan is unfolded.

Dr. Foster outlined before the Family Welfare Society of Boston the general plan for so controlling federal, state and local expenditures for public works that release of these huge sums may be timed so as to offset business depression. While praising efforts cited by the society of aid given the individual unemployed, he advocated means of raising general wage levels, abolishing unemployment on a sweeping, nation-wide scale.

Dr. Foster quoted President Hoover to the effect that the speed with which these plans will be acted upon "depends largely upon the state of public understanding of the measures."

"The President," he said, "understands these problems better than any other man in the United States. Further, he is better equipped to solve them than any Chief Executive the Nation has ever had."

Weekly Tabulation Possible

Urging the establishment of complete economic indexes, or yard sticks upon which the condition of business might be measured, Dr. Foster declared that it should be possible for the Nation to know on any given Tuesday the amount of unemployment during the previous week. In the light of these indexes, he explained, funds for public works would be released or held back, the slack in employment taken up and the buying power of labor in general raised.

"With the intelligent regulation of America's great wealth-making machinery of men, money, equipment and raw materials," he said, "there should never be a reason for a drop in prosperity. The advanced standard of living of the last 15 years might well be repeated during the next 15."

Explaining the economic theory back of this regulation, Dr. Foster said that, contrary to the teachings of the last century, consumption actually regulates production. By keeping the wage level or consuming power of labor high, he said, production moves swiftly, goods are consumed smoothly and men are employed freely.

Does Not Fit All Industries

He illustrated his point neatly by picturing all outlets of goods centered in a single penny slot machine. If the pennies are not returned each night to those who put them in, he said, no amount of cranking the machine with goods will help matters.

"The plan for keeping purchasing

power on a level with productivity," said Mr. Foster, "will not reach every type of industry, nor will it remedy of itself all existing types of unemployment. But by maintaining the general level of prosperity it will make these individual cases easier to deal with."

"As the causes of unemployment are removed, the few remaining cases of unemployment will stand out. The community will be more sensitive to them, and the crime of having unemployment at all will be increased. In the last analysis, unemployment is the most important single problem of the present industrial civilization. Upon it the capitalist system must stand or fall."

**Inquiry on Roads
Starts in Maine**

**Appeal Made on Behalf of
Commissioners Who Have
Been Asked to Resign**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Me.—A special committee of the Legislature is delving into the task of outlining action to clear up the troubled affairs of the Maine Highway Department growing out of threatened withdrawal of federal aid to the State and the consequent attempt of Gov. William T. Gardner to remove the three members of the State Highway Commission.

Appointment of the committee was authorized in a resolution which directs it to determine a method of procedure for passing on the question of removal of members of the commission and gives it wide latitude in its choice of a plan for settlement of the issue. Senator Arthur G. Spear of Portland is chairman of the committee, and both houses are represented on it.

The legislative action follows a refusal by all three commissioners to resign and a demand by them for a statement of charges and a hearing. It has also been pointed out on the behalf of the letter from William M. Jardine, the Secretary of Agriculture, to Governor Gardner reporting a shortage of cement in one road job and asking a reorganization of the commission, added that suspicion was not directed toward all the highway commissioners or the engineering staff.

WIVES SEE HOW TO MAKE WORK EASIER IN HOME

House-Keeping Dignified to Profession as Exemplified in New York Model

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—The cause of wages for wives may not be advanced by the permanent home-making center which the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has opened at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, but thousands of housewives view it as a gratifying acknowledgment that theirs is the biggest business in the world; that it can be elevated to the dignity of a profession, and that the application of intelligent methods and efficient management triumphs over monotony, dullness, and long hours.

The center is an indication of the home-loving attitude which exists even in a great city where crowded apartment houses lead many visitors to think that families are placed at a very much like books on library shelves. But it has wider import than that as part of the comprehensive campaign which the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been carrying forward by building model houses throughout the country and a persistent demand to have the Federal census list homemakers as "workers," instead of under the present classification, "unemployed."

The New York City undertaking has followed the establishment of seven model homes throughout the State under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Gregory and Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt, who formerly headed the American Home Department of the state federation.

Model Home Is Exhibited

The tenth floor of the Grand Central Palace has been transformed into a model home, where experts conduct a daily dramatization of housekeeping, family living and child care. The laundry and kitchen illustrate the right height of tubs and sink, special tiles and floor covering easy to keep clean, and all sorts of labor saving devices. Here women can see how they can reduce the 20 miles which the average housewife walks during the course of the year merely in the one operation of dish-washing, to an average of nine miles by the short cuts which Miss L. Ray Calderston, of Columbia University, has worked out.

The other rooms of the home show what can be done in harmonious and suitable decoration with a minimum expenditure of money. The suburban house-builder finds a department on building supplies where she can be advised about roofing and piping, a specialist on interior decorating and one on landscaping are ready to tell her just what her own home needs to make it more attractive, a dress expert will discuss the color and line which she should follow in her own clothes, and she can turn to other departments for information on

budgeting the family income and finance, child care, and even the books and pictures which it would be wise for her to own.

Modernism Is Exemplified
William E. Lescaze is the architect to whom was entrusted the task of transforming the former warehouse-like place in the big building into a setting for the modern home and it is modernism which he has chosen to emphasize with his arrangement of great sweeping curves, diffused lights, curtains behind opaque glass in the walls and ceilings, and the generous but not too great, use of color.

In the little theater which he has provided as the central motif, lectures are given daily on a variety of subjects ranging from what to wear and how to wear it, all the way to international relations, the economics of business and industrial questions. Evening meetings for professional women and special sessions for clubs and church groups are part of the program launched at the formal opening, with speeches by Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, of Carhage, state federation president; Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler, city federation president, and men and women interested in civic projects.

Air Mail Planes May Carry Clerk

Bill Provides for Dropping Bags From Air, With Post Office Man in Charge

WASHINGTON, (P)—Tossing off sacks of mail at the various airports along the air-mail routes from airplanes while in flight is the next step of development proposed for the service.

Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, has prepared for introduction at the regular December session of the new Congress a measure which would provide for such a practice. In his bill Mr. Kelly proposes the placing of a mail clerk on the plane to perform this duty. The clerk would distribute the mail for the different cities and towns along the line of flight. The Post Office Department, Mr. Kelly declared, would handle the dropped mail bags. Devices to permit the picking up of mail bags by a flying plane are being studied by the aviation companies, Mr. Kelly said.

NATIONAL OPERA CLUB NAMES PRIZE SINGERS

NEW YORK (P)—The National Opera Club of America has announced winners of its Victor Herbert Memorial contest. Gold medals and \$100 each were awarded to Elsie C. Hurley, soprano, and Miriam Mervis, contralto, both of Baltimore, Md.; Edwin Grobe, tenor, South Orange, N. J., and John L. Guernsey, bass, Scituate, N. Y.

Silver medals went to Katherine R. Rauch, soprano, New York City; Henrietta Scappato, contralto, New York City; Charles Hammond, tenor, Brooklyn; and James Wilkinson, bass, Baltimore.

Record of "the Deluge" Is Found in the Silt of Ancient Sumeria

Archaeologists Uncover What They Declare Proof of Biblical Accounts of Noah's Flood in Valley of Euphrates

NEW YORK (P)—The Biblical story of Noah's flood has the support of material evidence unearthed by research. Returning from an archaeological expedition to Mesopotamia, Prof. C. Leonard Woolley reported discovery of an eight-foot layer of silt and clay which he declared was deposited during a deluge of the Euphrates River, known in Biblical and legendary accounts as "The Deluge."

Professor Woolley headed an expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum which, with a crew of 150 Arab workmen, has been engaged for seven years in excavating the ruins of ancient Sumeria.

Professor Woolley emphasized that he attempted to prove nothing by his findings. He said the discoveries indicated a highly developed civilization of about 4000 B. C.

"What we have," he said "is this: First, evidence of an extremely early occupation in which two elements seem to combine. Of its duration our work on the ruins of the island can give no idea. Then comes a catastrophe which buries the low-lying parts of the island with its relics of human life under a huge bank of water-laid clay, a bank which on the southeast has been eroded by a later and higher water channel, what originally may have spread uniformly over a much wider area."

"On the top of this we have a fresh occupation which carries on somewhat of the old traditions, but departs entirely from others, as if one element in the population had survived at the expense of the other. The eight-foot deposit of clay which we find overlying the oldest remains, and that not at one point alone, but in three places as much as 200 yards apart, can only have resulted from a flood of unexampled magnitude, and this can only be the flood of Sumerian legend and history, the flood of the Book of Genesis."

Professor Woolley said his discovery would indicate that the flood was not universal, but declared "neither does the Bible story, properly understood, make any such claim."

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Top Left—Mrs. Charles J. Reeder.



Top Right—Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt.



Bottom—Mrs. Charles E. Gregory.

(Underwood.)

will be asked to authorize the issue either at the September primary or at a special election, probably late in the summer.

The loan plan calls for an expenditure of \$20,000,000 for what Mayor Mackey declared to be "essential" improvements, including new streets, water supply improvements and sewage disposal. About \$8,000,000 will be expended for new subways. Mayor Mackey said that airport plans, which may cost as much as \$3,500,000, will be announced within a few days.

British Royalty Again Visits Berlin

Duke and Duchess of York Spend a Day en Route to Norwegian Wedding

BERLIN.—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Berlin on their way to Oslo where they will attend the marriage of the Norwegian Crown Prince is the first visit of members of the British Royal family to the German capital since the war. The Duke of York spent the day in visiting the ex-Kaiser's palace in Berlin, the royal palaces at Potsdam and left his card for President von Hindenburg. The latter sent his card to the British Embassy. The press had been asked to treat his visit as strictly incognito. Only a small group of interested spectators gathered in front of the royal sleeping car.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON (P)—President Hoover's first address since his inauguration will be delivered at the annual Associated Press luncheon to be held in New York City on April 22. This was made known after Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press had called on the President at the White House.

RADIO BEACONS COVER ATLANTIC COAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The radio beacon system, instituted by the lighthouse service, is now sufficiently extended that the signals overlap along the

entire seacoast of the United States. Signals from the 37 radio beacons on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts spread over a sea area of over 1,000,000 square miles, it is estimated.

In addition to their primary purpose of providing signals by which ships can take accurate bearings, the radio beacon broadcasts information on fog and low-visibility conditions along the coast. Silent in clear weather, and signaling in rough weather, the radio beacon provides a means for the navigator to ascertain weather conditions throughout the 24 hours of the day.

Vivisection Called Menace to Society

Unless Curb Is Put On It, Says Duchess of Brandon. It May Extend to Human Beings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Unless the practice of vivisection is curbed, it will become a menace to society by encouraging experimentation on human beings, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon asserted at a public meeting just held by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

The anti-social effects of vivisection also are seen, she declared, in its hardening influence on human character and the indifference toward misfortune which it encourages. She deplored the practice, which is becoming widely prevalent, she said, of subjecting children and adults in institutions to medical experimentation, and declared that the public should be keenly alert to combat this development.

Miss Lind-a-Mageby, another speaker, cited many incidents to prove the futility of the claim that vivisection does not involve cruelty to animals.

ROCKEFELLER FUND GIVES \$51,000,000

Distribution for 1927-28 by Laura Spelman Memorial

NEW YORK (P)—The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, consolidated at the beginning of this year with the Rockefeller Foundation, expended in appropriations during 1927 and 1928 more than \$51,000,000, said the biennial report just issued.

Of this, \$17,500,000 went to establish special memorials in the name of Laura Spelman Rockefeller, included among these memorials is the \$5,000,000 Great Smoky Mountains Memorial fund.

Other appropriations in 1927 and 1928 were \$75,000, to London School of Economics and Political Science, \$1,834,500 Social Science Research Council, \$2,225,000 University of Chicago, \$2,281,250 Brookings Institution, Inc., \$334,000 University of Iowa, and \$715,000 University of Minnesota.

AMERICAN PAINTERS ASK TARIFF ON ART

NEW YORK.—While art is free there is a large duty on paints, and the American Artists Professional League, located here, which is calling this fact to the attention of the public through a circular letter, is asking whether it is desirable to have a protective duty on works of art. The executive committee of the league points out that for approximately 35 years the idealism of American artists has kept work of art on the free list and, as a consequence, they have worked under a great handicap.

OIL MEN URGED TO HELP STOCK CONSERVATION

Petroleum Institute Hears Plea That Future Must Be Safeguarded in Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—The American oil industry was called upon to take a constructive stand in regard to alleged over-production of petroleum and to assist to its fullest ability in carrying on the program outlined by the Federal Oil Conservation Board, at a conference of the American Petroleum Institute here this week. The plea was made by R. S. Holmes, president of the Texas Corporation and general chairman of the committee on world's production and consumption of petroleum and its products.

"We should be quite as concerned as an industry as a nation, and as a people," said Mr. Holmes, "about the supply of crude petroleum and the essential products thereof, 20, 30 or 50 years from now as at present, and while the temporary or immediate welfare of the industry itself is of great interest to the public, and to the Nation, it may not be considered of sufficient importance in itself to give support to a comprehensive and satisfactory plan."

"It should be, however, of vital interest on the part of the public in conserving, to whatever extent is possible, this natural and important resource by such action as gives better assurance of a steady and uninterrupted supply for the future."

ARGENTINA TO EXPEND \$1,000,000 ON AIRCRAFT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Commerce has advised all American aircraft manufacturers that the Argentine Government is preparing to spend \$1,000,000 in the purchase of airplanes to equip proposed new civil air lines in that country.

The Argentine Congress already has granted a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 and legislation authorizing the \$1,000,000 fund is now in process of enactment, it was reported. World competition for the business is expected.

CABINET MEMBERS TO GO ON THE AIR

NEW YORK (P)—The National Broadcasting Company announces arrangements with members of President Hoover's Cabinet to give radio addresses as part of its weekly series on Government activities. The announcement said that Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, will talk over a coast-to-coast hookup on Friday, March 22, at 10:30 p. m. and that Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will speak the following Friday evening.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT IS SOUGHT BY BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Brazil had made preliminary moves toward negotiations with Paraguay

TROTZKY SPEAKS ON RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

'Mister Sadoff' Warns United States and Great Britain to Hurry Up

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE.—"Mr. Sadoff," better known as Leon Trotsky, the banished leader of Bolshevik Russia, is at present a resident of the Tokkallan Hotel, apparently free to come and go as he pleases. In the course of a conversation with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor he said that Germany has not yet replied to his request for permission to reside there, but he attributed the delay to the Cabinet crisis in Berlin. He has little doubt the German visa will eventually be forthcoming, and is already making arrangements to leave Constantinople.

Concerning the question of the re-establishment of relations between Soviet Russia, the United States and Great Britain he emphasized what a commercial catastrophe it would be to whichever nation lost Russia's favor. "During my exile at Alma-Ata," he said, "I have carefully studied the industrial situation in America and its phenomenal development of the past few years. It has now arrived at a pass where it must expand to markets abroad or crumble upon itself. The radical remedy for this is the immediate resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations with Soviet Russia. Great Britain is facing a similar crisis, and as concerns these two countries everything depends on which of them secures the Russian market first, for the second country will be left out in the cold. Questions of the past must not be allowed to obstruct the future. Furthermore Russia must not be shackled with conditions which capitalism is attempting to force upon it."

Trotsky says that he is now done with active politics, and that henceforth he will devote himself to writing. He says his autobiography is now occupying his attention, and already he has dispatched the first eight installments for international publication.

Cecil Houses Aid Homeless Women

Food and Shelter Provided at Nominal Prices Through London Philanthropy

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—A third "Cecil House," to provide food and lodging to homeless women of London at prices they can afford, has just been opened at 194 Kensal Road, North Kensington. Sir William Joynton-Hicks, Home Affairs Secretary, in opening the house said that the movement arose through the efforts of Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, honorary secretary, who voluntarily lived among the homeless women of London. The merit of Cecil Houses, he said, was that any impoverished woman is entitled to go into them without recommendation. For a shilling, shelter, laundry facilities and biscuits are provided. As Home Secretary, he commended the movement, not only upon the provision it made for accommodating homeless women, but on the number who had been able to find employment through the homes.

MAGAZINE PROTESTS "TESTIMONIAL FLOOD"

NEW YORK (P)—A protest against what it terms "the current flood of so-called testimonial advertising," signed by stage stars, sport celebrities, society figures and others, is made by the magazine, Sales Management, in its current issue.

The magazine charges such advertisements form one of the evils which are undermining public confidence in all advertising, and a message to C. O. Younggreen, president of the International Advertising Association, proposes the body set up an "audit bureau of advertising" to protect publishers, the advertising industry and the public.

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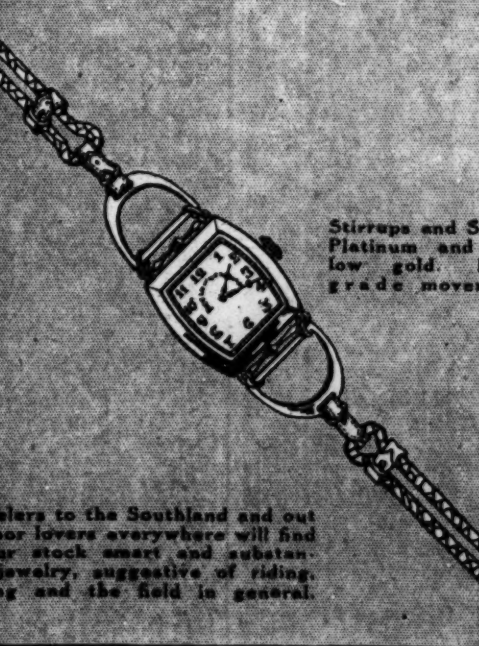
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PROHIBITIONISTS IN S. AUSTRALIA TO FIGHT TRADE

Temperance Party Anticipates Decisive Dry Vote at the Elections of 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Although the general parliamentary election is some 12 months hence, the Prohibition League is already organizing its campaign. To strengthen the attacking forces, the league has secured the services of that able leader, William Finlayson, formerly a member of the Victorian Parliament, who is a platform speaker of outstanding excellence and an administrator with probably few equals in the Commonwealth. The South Australian body already feels the impetus of this new driving force, and a plan of action, aimed at the conversion of the new Parliament of 1930 to a more direct and sympathetic attitude on the dry issue, is being formed.

The Legislature of this State has always opposed the granting of a referendum on the liquor question. Prohibitionists are confident that once an appeal can be made to the people a decisive vote in favor of a dry South Australia will be recorded. Again and again Parliament has refused to grant even this democratic privilege, but the agitation is likely to take a very challenging form in the near future.

The speakers included delegates from the Council of Churches, various temperance organizations (including the Rechabites, who are 20,000 strong), W. C. T. U. and the Methodist Church.

A resolution was carried declaring that "while sincerely sympathizing with the grape growers of the State, and particularly with returned soldiers in their economic difficulties, the league's opposition to the trade in alcoholic liquors was based on ideals of public advantage. 'We are,' continued the resolution, 'neither opposed to grape growers nor grape growing as such, but protest against that part of the business that turns God's good gift of the vine into a damaging and harmful product. We definitely and emphatically oppose any increase in facilities for the sale of intoxicating beverages, and urge that the referendum be soundly democratic policy and should be maintained.' A state-wide campaign for prohibition is being conducted.

Advanced Guard to Join Fascisti

Admission to Ranks to Take Place on Party's Tenth Anniversary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—On March 23 80,000 youths belonging to the Advance Guards Organization, who during the year have attained the age of 18, will be formally admitted to the ranks of the Fascist Party and Militia. At the same time there is a corresponding transference of 14-year-old children from the Balilla groups to the Advance Guards.

These juvenile organizations alone provide new recruits to the Fascist Party as the Fascist membership ticket is strictly denied to those who have not previously passed through this stage of Fascist education and training. These yearly "levies," ordered by the Duce, add a strong contingent of trusted young recruits to the Fascist Party.

A report submitted to Signor Mussolini by Signor Renato Ricci shows the number of Balilla (boys between the ages of 7 and 14) was in December last \$12,242, compared with 490,000 a year before; the Advance Guardists (boys 14 to 18 years) were 423,959, compared with 327,000. The Advance Guardists have been trained in territorial or defense work.

ANCIENT DOOR FOUND IN HAMILTON CASTLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMILTON, Scot.—During demolition work at the Palace of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, the contractors from Edinburgh discovered an old oak door which some of the best authorities on the history of Hamilton date at 1588.

The reconstruction of the old castle was carried through in 1935 by Duchess Anne. Modern dukes and in particular the Duke of Alexander X added to the palace.

P. & O. LINER LEADS IN SINGLE CABINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Viceroy of India, which is just being delivered to the P. & O. Line, is probably the most

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remarkable vessel of the post-war era. No other ship in the world has so many single berth cabins. The whole of the first class consists of them, there being 415 separate cabins for 415 passengers, communicating by sliding doors where required.

Means to Protect Indian Film Trade Are Being Sought

Adoption of Quota System Recommended by Majority of Cinema Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The non-official resolution to give effect to the Indian Cinema Committee's report and, inter alia, introduce the quota system, "with a view to fostering the growth of the Indian film industry and protecting the Indian cinema trade from exploitation by non-Indians," was rejected by the Legislative Assembly, in its winter session at Delhi, by the casting vote of the president.

The committee have unanimously agreed on protecting the Indian cinema industry, but the majority, consisting of Indian members, recommend the adoption of a quota system, such as several countries in Europe, including France and Great Britain, now have.

Sir B. N. Mitra, Industries Member, opposing the resolution, made a clear statement of what the Government is doing about the cinema committee's report. The main recommendations, on which there is unanimity, provide for the setting up of a central bureau under the Government of India to assist the Indian cinema industry in organizational and technical operation and for the provision from public funds of capital on loan to local cinema companies.

The quota system presents for India a difficult problem. The supply of good indigenous films is far short of the demand. If a quota system was applied now, as Colonel Crawford—a member of the committee and signatory of the minority report—pointed out in the debate, the demand for indigenous films would lead to a rapid deterioration in quality, because in order to meet requirements Indian cinema companies would neglect technique for output and both the public and theater proprietors would suffer. So eventually would the Indian cinema industry.

IRISH LINES INSTALL SINGLE TRACKS FOR SAKE OF ECONOMY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Although railway companies generally try to develop their lines from single to double track, peculiar conditions which exist in Ireland, where the need for economy in railway operations is even more keenly felt than in Great Britain, have impeded the Great Southern Railways to change 130 miles of double track to single track. The mileage thus reduced involves the old Midland Great Western, which runs from Dublin to Roscommon and Ballinasloe.

In some respects the conversion is expected by the railway company to result in better traffic facilities, as it is accompanied by improvements in the signaling system which are of marked aid in speeding up travel.

Land Mirrored in Sky Seen in Denmark in Peculiar Conditions After Snowfall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The unusually heavy fall of snow in Denmark has again drawn the attention to the interesting phenomenon of the sky mirroring the land beneath, when certain atmospheric conditions prevail.

A Danish clergyman relates some striking examples of snow-mirroring in the sky. When the sky is fairly uniformly overcast and land is covered with snow, while the sea is open and consequently darker, a map of land and sea on a grandiose scale can be seen mirrored in the sky.

During the severe winter of 1888, when frost began at Christmas and lasted right into April, he lived at

Passable, but No Place for Skaters



PICKING THEIR WAY ACROSS THE RHINE
Extraordinary View of Ice-Locked River at Assenhausen, Near Wiesbaden. Typical of Scenes in Many Parts of Europe During the Unusual Severity of the Winter.

Report Is Issued on Three Scottish Power Schemes

Views of Association for Preservation of Rural Scotland Not Encouraging

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The report recently issued by the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland on the Galloway Water Power, West Highland Water Power, and the Grampian Electricity Supply schemes, holds out gloomy prospects for the future of this part of Scotland.

The essential features of such schemes for obtaining power from the natural flow of rain water to the sea, consists of reservoirs for equalizing the irregularity of the rainfall, channels for collecting the water into the reservoir, or for connecting reservoirs together, and power stations with turbines and electric machinery.

The report states that most of the reservoirs are for the purpose of storing water in times of heavy rainfall, and are to be used during periods of dryness. Hence they will fluctuate from fullness to emptiness, the water being often low in the summer. The uncovered surface will be devoid of vegetation, will be in all cases unsightly, and may be offensive. The dams will, in some cases, be of concrete, and the lower face will be a lasting disfigurement of a massive and obtrusive character.

The report considers that the clause in the bills relating to the protection of scenery is practically negligible in its influence.

Some of the dams, being up to 80 feet in height, and impounding several square miles of water, constitute a possible source of enormous damage. There is no guarantee fund from which such damage to the population below the dam can be compensated, and if the company is not in a sound financial position, the sufferers will have no redress.

LATVIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA IS GROWING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A great increase has taken place in Latvia's exports to Russia during the first year of the Russo-Latvian Treaty of Commerce,

according to a bulletin issued by the Latvian Press Bureau here. Whereas in 1927, the value of such exports was 3,750,000 lats (£150,000), the figure for the first eight months of 1928 was 23,475,000 lats. Latvia's imports from Russia, on the other hand, during the same periods, were 18,350,000 and 16,700,000 lats, respectively.

Before the ratification of the treaty, it was feared that Russia would overwork the Latvian market with her goods. But according to the Rigasche Rundschau, Russian imports in no way imperil the Latvian home market.

First Editions of Writers Sought at Higher Prices

Values of George Bernard Shaw's Early Works Climb Steadily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The amazing prices realized for first editions and literary rarities at the Kern sale in New York have aroused great interest in book collecting circles in England, where it is felt that an entirely new standard of values has been introduced.

In England there are a number of forthcoming book sales, and much curiosity is felt as to the probable bidding. Of late the only definite changes have been the sharp upward climb in values of the first editions of George Bernard Shaw.

"Widowers' Houses," which Shaw published in 1893, could have been bought two years ago for £4, but is now worth £25 or more. Already £65 has been paid for a good copy of "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," which appeared in 1898, and £66 has been bid for "The Unsocial Society," published as far back as 1887. The sale of Shaw's letters, occasionally enlivened by Shaw himself, has been a thriving industry for some years.

CAPTAIN WOODS TO AID POLICE OF NANKING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—In the ranks of American advisers whose services are being utilized by the new National government for the rehabilitation of China is Capt. Albert S. Woods, coworker of Chief of Police Volmer of Berkeley, Calif., who is retained by the Nanking municipality as adviser on police affairs in the capital.

Captain Woods expects to introduce at Nanking the Volmer system of police training. He is confident that the new methods will be found suitable for Nanking.

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Baltic Icebound as Floes Close In Around Shipping

Though Hamburg Rejoices in Unique Opportunity for Holding Winter Sports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—The winter of 1929 is the coldest recorded in Germany since 1791. Hamburg and the surrounding country has been practically frozen in. Even the swift current of the Elbe has slowed to such an extent that only constant work of ice-breakers can keep a path open for the largest steamers. Some of the ice floes have developed into miniature icebergs 10 feet above the water.

The western Baltic, too, has been frozen. Harbors such as Kiel and Lübeck are tied up and traffic through the Kiel Canal suspended. The canals connecting the Baltic with the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea have also been out of use—leaving the Baltic an isolated ice sea.

In Hamburg special provision was made for feeding the birds, suet, corn and seed being strewn daily at the city's cost and even shredded coco-

Hamburg's winter sport friends made the most of the unusual snow and ice. The popular outdoor ice rinks provided music for skating and offered exhibitions and competitions of fancy skating and fast games of ice hockey. The Alster, the big lake around which the city is built, was a huge glacial playground.

On the large Eutin Lake the ice was of such thickness that for the first time in history automobiles and autobuses were running regularly across it.

Happily an early spring is looked for. For Skors have arrived a full month ahead of time at several places in Hessen, and in spite of the Siberian temperature are bravely settling about renovating last year's nests.

LADY IRWIN OPENS DELHI FLYING CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—There was a delightful little ceremony recently on the New Delhi airfield when the Viceroy opened the newly formed Delhi Fly-

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Bavarian Village of Violin-Makers Has Practiced Craft 3 Centuries

Amid Wooded Hills of Mittenwald, Klotz, Fellow Apprentice With Stradivarius, Founded New Trade, Trudging Over Europe to Sell His Wares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MITTENWALD, Ger.—Mittenwald, a picturesque mountain village of Bavaria, is still known the world over for the violins, cellos, guitars and sitars its inhabitants turn out, though it is nearly three centuries since Matthias Klotz began his famous career as violin maker and so set the industry on foot.

The story of Klotz has all the romance that surrounds the great violin makers of the seventeenth century. Poor as his family was, his father resolved that little Matthias should not be sent to herby on the Alm like the sons of the neighbors, but should be given the opportunity to learn the art of violin making.

Accordingly when Matthias was only 10 he started in care of a friend of his father's on the long journey to Italy and became apprentice of the famous Nicolo Amati in Cremona.

It was a pleasure to work with the other talented apprentices, such as Anton Stradivarius and Andrea Guarneri. And as a gifted pupil, he himself soon found favor with Amati, who was a good natured but thorough teacher. Afterward young Klotz traveled about Italy working under every well-known violin maker, could find in order to perfect his craft.

Klotz Starts Workshop
At the age of 20—a finished master—he returned to Mittenwald. From the first the Klotz workshop was successful, for the violins produced were always of careful, exquisite workmanship and possessed wonderful tone. Younger brothers and cousins were the first apprentices, then strangers flocked to the new master, making a second Cremona of the little Alpine village.

Master and pupils skoured the mountain forests, hunting out the choicest maple, hazel spruce and other suitable resonant woods. They tapped on the trunks, dropped pieces into the valleys listening carefully for the singing sound of the wood in its fall. Selling their finished product was also a part of the Bavarian school and workshop. With their precious instruments in bundles the makers themselves trudged all over Bavaria, Tyrol and Switzerland. These skilled hand-workers had also to be accomplished musicians and genial salesmen to dispose of their wares in the great monasteries and noble castles where they at first found their largest market. Soon they made their way to the fairs of Leipzig and Frankfurt—the rich fugger family

of Augsburg being among their customers. Later they wandered as far as Russia and England.

Wood Now Imported
For many generations the Klotz family continued making violins, that branch of the family always signifying themselves, "Klotz, Lautmacher" (Klotz Tone Maker).

The Klotz tradition has been spread all over the world by famous Klotz pupils, such as Anton Klendl of Vienna, George Tiesenbrunne of Munich, Ludwig Neuner of Berlin. America too was introduced to Klotz violins by Andreas Bader, a pupil of Neuner.

The present day masters cannot find their resonant wood in the home forests, but must send father afield, and although the romantic days of wandering violin makers are long past Mittenwald does not forget what it owes to Matthias Klotz.

SCOTLAND STUDIES ADULT EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—"The Place of Adult Education in the Scottish Educational System" was the subject of discussion at the annual conference of the Workers' Educational Association (Scotland) held in Stirling recently.

The Rev. Alexander Andrew, who introduced the subject, said that the Workers' Educational Association, the universities, and many voluntary associations were joined together to organize adult education as it had never before been organized. In Glasgow a provincial committee had been formed which combined all the interested bodies.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

This May Be Your Year to Get After That Back Yard

As FRONT porches are diminishing in size, rear porches are gradually growing larger, thus creating a demand for a pleasant outlook in place of the unattractive back yard with its mere clothesline and garbage can. There is no spot so unattractive that it cannot be converted into a place of beauty; and even a "pocket edition" garden, as many a small city garden must be called, is worth the effort it costs.

Nothing could be more refreshing in an abbreviated city lot, measuring perhaps 50x75 feet, than an aquatic garden abloom with water-lilies. This pool may be a combination lily pond and fish pool, surrounded by spiderwort, wandering Jew, fancy grasses, catpaws, Red Russian lilies, and tiger lilies. The colors of the flowers may be limited to blue and orange, in order to repeat the tones of the water and the goldfish playing in it. In the pool there may be water hyacinths, lotus, and water poppies. In addition to the water lilies, the water should be about three feet deep in the middle where the buckets of lilies are placed, and shallow at the edge, to protect the smaller fish.

One may plan a garden for all-season bloom. First of all come the snowdrops about the last of February. Then follow the crocuses, tulips, and lilies. There may be iris, roses, daisies, phlox, galatias, coropis, lilies, sinias, petunias, and many others. A bed of English violets will afford blossoms seven months of the year, from April to November.

Charm of Informal Planting
Most dooryard gardens are charming if planted informally, with a happy carelessness, clump upon clump in tangled masses. The flowers that are tall, however, should be placed with an appreciation for silhouette, somewhat in the background. In the shady spots lilies of the valley will thrive, spreading and blooming year after year. Half a dozen bulbs of calladium or "elephant's ears" will be an asset in some shady nook where no other plant will grow.

There is no flower quite so satisfactory for the small garden as the nasturtium. Climbing varieties will cover unsightly places, and the little bush plants make lovely flower beds. They are sturdy and independent and will just about take care of themselves.

If the town lot has some natural advantage like a depression, it may be converted into a charming sunken garden with very little grading. A rise of ground at the back may be made into a terrace with steps and a tea table. One lady in Toledo conceived the idea of a raised garden instead of a sunken one, because of the particular slope of her yard. The space allotted for this purpose was 50x50 feet. A trellis was built in front of the garage, covered by a Dorothy

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Perkins climber on one side, and a trumpet vine on the other.
Across the entire garden a cement wall was built three feet high and one foot wide, with five brick piers for flower boxes in these boxes were planted geraniums and petunias. Along the lattice fence at the rear were hollyhocks. Shrubs and roses in front of the fence made the background for the garden. Nasturtiums were planted back of the wall and trained to run over it. By midsummer the wall was completely hidden. Every inch of space has been used and there are flowers all summer long—annuals as well as perennials. Callenias, dwarf marigold, sweet William, candytuft, and a number of other dwarf varieties are used for borders.

A crepe myrtle tree was brought up from Texas and planted in this garden. There are 50 kinds of iris, 30 fine peonies—mostly perennials—and many other varieties of flowers and shrubs. Over the back door is a pergola with a wild grape vine climbing over one end of it, and wisteria on the other. A moon vine has also been started.

Precise Paths
If one desires a formal arrangement, a well-proportioned bird fountain may serve as the center of interest. At the base of this there may be a circular bed of brilliant verbenas. Precise gravel walks may lead among beds of delphinium and phlox surrounding this.

An effective use of simple pergolas and trellises will beautify a small place and help to screen off little out-of-door nooks for the hammock or the tea table. The common grape-vine is excellent for this purpose and offers aesthetic returns for only a

Equipment for the New Bathroom
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

HALL the bathroom in the new house is the traditional white or adopt one of the new pastel shades? Where can one economize in building a bathroom? What are the important points to consider in building a bathroom that will be satisfactory for years to come? These questions recur to the home-builder.

After attending a display room where bath tubs, lavatories and complete bathroom outfits were blossoming out in all the beautiful colors of spring green, orchid, pink and yellow, the writer was convinced that this is the age of color. Some bathrooms were done in solid color, others showed ensembles of different contrasting colors, and still others brought together shades of the same tone. One lovely combination giving warmth and cheer had walls and floor of autumn browns and buffs and floor of darker brown. Another pleasing ensemble brought together shades of green. A cooling restful room was done all in green with contrasting shades used in the incidental accessories—the shower curtains, rugs and window shades. The conservative white bathroom cheered up with a bit of color in rugs and shades is disappearing and bowing to the incoming wave of color.

The colored fixtures are a little more expensive than the white and porcelain ones, but have succeeded in bringing color into the walls and floors leaving the permanent fixtures in the traditional white.

Whether the builder decides on colored fixtures or white, he generally prefers good plumbing and at the same time modern bathroom, a porcelain steel bath is sometimes recommended. Other substitutes come in large sheets made to represent tile.

Steel-Back Tile
Porcelain steel-back tile comes in separate units. Each unit is 3 by 6 inches in size is pressed out of sheet steel and coated with a hard, indestructible, surface of porcelain enamel. These units are set individually on a grooved base which is a waterproof insulated foundation of the floor.

Real tile, ceramic or clay are the old stand-bys. Vitreous marble and steel tile are some of the newer types. For a modern priced and at the same time modern bathroom, a porcelain steel bath is sometimes recommended. Other substitutes come in large sheets made to represent tile.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Old English Stools

By G. B. HUGHES

SOME people think that the first piece of movable furniture made by the craftsmen of feudal England was the heavy oak bench. During the Middle Ages the bench gradually evolved into the massive settle. Chairs were used, but they were a luxury reserved for the wealthy, people of lesser degree sitting upon benches. Needing an article of furniture more portable than the bench, the stool was made.

William Cowper in his poem "The Task" gives a sketch of the evolution of the stool:

Joint stools were then created, on three legs. Uphorn they stood. Three legs uphold—ing form.

A massive slab, in fashion round and square. At length a generation more refined, improved the simple plan: made three legs four. Gave them a twisted form vermicular. And o'er the seat, with piteous wadding stuff, induced a splendid cover, green and blue. Yellow and red, of tapstry richly wrought. And woven close, or needwork sublime.

The round, three-legged stool was a primitive affair, without ornament and roughly as well as heavily made. By the beginning of the sixteenth century stools had acquired four legs, braced together with stretchers. The Tudor period was the heyday of the refectory table and contemporary stools were of very similar construction. Many of them were plain planks with four legs pegged into them.

During the early years of the

Elizabethan period (1558-1603) stool legs and frieze rails were decorated with studs, carved in channelled-out grooves. The carving of the legs was in the form of small bulbous projections, foreshadowing the bulbous table and chair legs of the late Elizabethan period.

Early oak examples are sometimes called "joint" or "joined" stools. These terms simply mean that the parts were joined or framed together with mortice and tenon. These same stools are often erroneously called "coffin" stools.

In the Days of Oak

Refectory, or dining-hall, stools were of remarkably strong construction. The legs widened outward a little from the bottom when viewed from the ends, were parallel and vertical when seen from the back or front. They were made with deep frieze rails, strong solid stretchers all round, and only a couple of inches from the floor. In many instances the seat slightly inclined toward the front. Wooden pegs or dowels were always used in the pre-nail period. The frieze was often carved or decorated with scratch work.

The great majority of stools were made from oak, but elm, pear and yew were also used. Squabs or pads lightly filled with tow or horsehair were used as cushions and tied to the legs.

From the simple designs of the oak age evolved the sumptuous creations of succeeding periods. Elaborately carved stools with cane seats came into fashion during the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). The front stretchers were often carved with cherubs and the English crown, bearing a great resemblance to the chairs of the period.

In Charles II's reign (1660-1685) the understretchers were often in the form of a curved arch. Sometimes the Spanish foot was used. The legs were usually of the famous barley-sugar spiral. Upholstered seats with fringes of cut leather were made during the Stuart and Caroline periods.

During the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714), the stool, in common with all other English furniture, entirely changed its character. The understretcher was abandoned and the cabriole leg came into fashion, usually with the shell ornament on the knee. Stool seats were upholstered in rich fabrics, often with point needlework wrought by the ladies of the period. Quaint trees, goats, dogs, lovers and birds were the favorite motifs. In the reign of George I, mahogany was used for the frames, and the lion-and-claw foot, the lion paw, and the lion mask on the knee came into popularity.

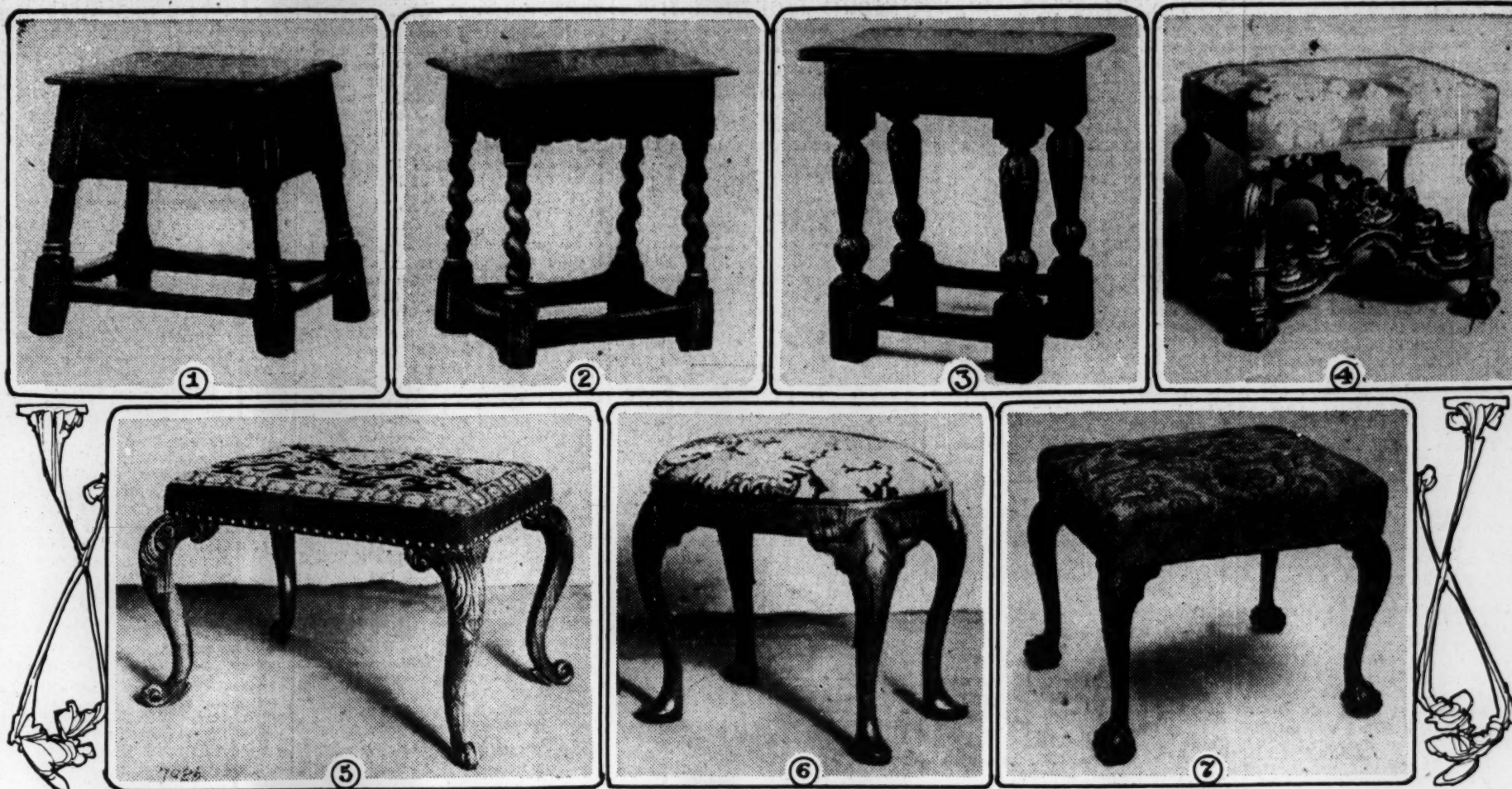
Mahogany Arrives

Then followed the Chippendale influence and the simpler mahogany stools with square legs and stretchers, for the stool was made in exactly the same design as the chair, and the two were usually bought together. Chippendale copied the ball-and-claw foot of the earlier period, a feature often erroneously thought to belong exclusively to Chippendale. Sometimes the knees were carved, sometimes they were plain. Chippendale also introduced a plain, square leg with carving in the Chinese taste upon it.

Sheraton's stools were similar to Chippendale's in the main features. His designs also showed inlaid mahogany with tapering legs and loose upholstered seats. Slatwood stools painted with flowers and of the daintiest design were among Sheraton productions.

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English Stools of Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany, Dating From About 1600 to 1760. The Dates That Follow Indicate When Each May Have Been Made:

1. Early Jacobean, 1610, Oak
2. Mid-Jacobean, 1630, Oak
3. Elizabethan, 1570, Oak
4. Jacobean, 1670, Walnut
5. Queen Anne, 1710, Walnut
6. Late Queen Anne, 1720, Walnut
7. Chippendale, 1760, Mahogany

Boston Collection in New York Auction

A GREAT number and extraordinary variety of articles of home furnishing and decorative art, known as the George Courtwright Greener collection, will be sold at the Anderson Galleries in New York from March 18 to 23.

Even those who are acquainted with Mr. Greener's activities during recent years as a buyer of antiques which are sold for the benefit of the North Bennet Industrial School of Boston, will be amazed to see this evidence of his extensive operations in this direction.

Not merely England and France, but Portugal, Spain and Italy have been the field of his liberal, but discriminating, buying. And no single class of objects, such as cabinet work, sculpture or fabrics, has been his hobby, as is apparent in these nearly 1500 lots which will be sold at eight morning and afternoon sessions from Monday to Saturday.

English and French furniture of the eighteenth century; Spanish and Italian from the sixteenth to the eighteenth; French, Italian, and Spanish fabrics of many sorts and in

large numbers will be distributed on different days. Interior architectural sculpture, fine wrought iron, and considerable carved woodwork, which includes even completely paneled rooms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, suggest the broadly inclusive range of the material offered.

The sponsors of this sale include names of many Boston women well known as leaders in philanthropic and social activities, as well as for their support of the industrial school which derives a considerable portion of its income from Mr. Greener's sales of antiques. This most ambitious one is to be held, as mentioned, at the Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Water Clocks, Too

A FEW weeks ago we pictured devices employing flowing sand to mark the passage of time. Of greater antiquity and more common was the use of water in a similar manner in the clepsydrae of the

Greeks. In Athenian courts these were used to time the speakers, the amount of water thus apportioned in each trial being determined by the importance of the matter in litigation.

Matters of a sufficiently serious nature to be thus regulated were classed by a Greek term which, liberally translated, means "wet cases." Those of a trifling nature in which the clepsydra was not used were called "dry cases," to interpret the Greek with an equally free rendering. So we see that the wets and the dries sought justice before Mr. Volstead became famous.

In one trial, which was of great moment to the state, each party was allowed the amount of time taken by 10 amphorae, or about a barrel, of water. No data are available to indicate the amount of time which the dripping of one gallon of water covers, so this does not mean as much to us as it might otherwise.

On one occasion when Demosthenes, an early Greek orator, was making a plea, something occurred which shows how jealously he guarded the time allotted to him. On

Week-Long Show in New York

THE exhibition of antiques and decorative art held in London last year had the distinction of being the first enterprise of magnitude dealing solely with these interests. Perhaps its success stimulated those who have promoted America's first International Antiques Show, although these gentlemen tell me they have had the project in mind for years.

However the decision may have been reached, there is certain to be a lively public interest in the display which will fill the Grand Ballroom of Hotel Commodore in New York City, from March 25 to 29 inclusive.

New York being this country's great center of interest in both antiques and interior decoration, it is natural that the greatest number of exhibitors should be from that city. Among the local names listed we notice Charles of London, Baumgarten & Co., Charles Woolsey Lyon, Freeman of London, Needham's of London and New York and many others.

Boston is represented by Israel Sack, Koopman & Co., Jordan Marsh Company, the magazine Antiques and several others. Smaller shops of New England, New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania will at this show rub elbows with East Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, Fifth Avenue, London and Boston's Charles Street.

It might be said that this is quite as much of a fair as an exhibition, for all articles displayed will be for sale. Although this is true, nothing will be removed from the ballroom during the show, even though everything may be sold.

There has never been, so far as we know, an equal opportunity for viewing in one show contrasting manners of American interior decoration, from the pine-and-maple class to the finest mahogany.

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being interrupted in the course of the speech, he turned abruptly to a court official and demanded, "You, there, stop the water."

These notes are based on a scholarly paper by F. A. Seely, entitled "Time Measurements in Greece and Rome." This was published in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for July, 1889.



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Au Quatrieme



A Louis XV Oak Panelled Library

Au Quatrieme's latest installation in its group of French interiors is also one of the most interesting . . . an 18th Century French *boiserie* of natural oak, softened by time to a beautiful warmly sympathetic patina. It is a very dignified, very gracious room, thoroughly typical of the best sort of provincial houses of the period. The panelling itself is quite simple, but perfect in its nicely calculated spacing, with an admirable quality of repose and restraint, and achieving an interesting diversion in the ingenious arrangement of small square panels with the larger rectangular ones with S-curved tops. On opposite

sides of the room recessed book shelves run from floor to ceiling. There are two panelled doors and an open doorway, and three charming casement windows, with the original metal-work.

Au Quatrieme has arranged this room in the manner of the time, with old books and busts on the shelves, with Regence and Louis XV chairs in cane and in green damask, and tall antique lamps of opaque green and blue glass. On the floor is a lovely old Aubusson carpet, whose pale green ground is patterned with rose cornucopias of fruit and urns of flowers. The room is 13 feet by 15 feet 9 inches and is 10 feet 1 inch in height.

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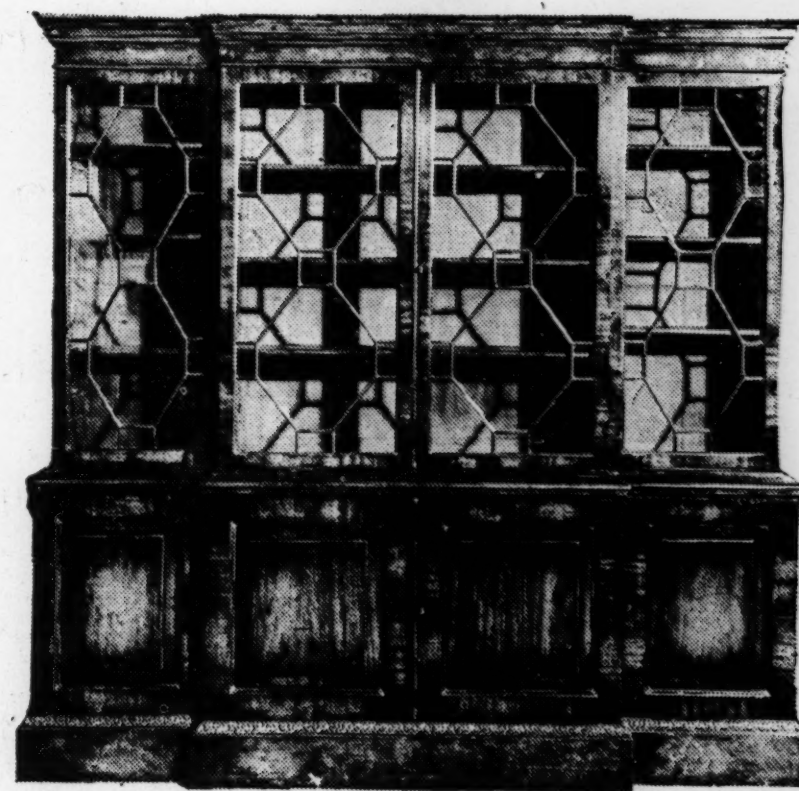
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GALLERIES OF ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

Music News of the World

An English Composer

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

ON a hot September night in London, about three and a half years ago, a cosmopolitan audience sat in one of the most beautiful auditoriums in Europe—that of the Teatro Fenice—listening restlessly to the ugliest modern German sonata ever hurled through the open door of a piano. As the player, seemingly oblivious to all around him, skillfully disentangled his festoons of barbed-wire dissonances, sections of the audience supplied a free and continuous obbligato consisting of that cleverly as the "sharp spitting sound of S." At the end, bitter as the beginning, the man who shut the piano was greeted with an ovation that is probably still unique in his honorable calling.

Then, in the hubbub, a rather lank Englishman walked on the stage, followed by two fiddlers and a cellist, and presently there fell gratefully on one's outraged ears the fresh cool sound of Chaucer's "Merles Beauty."

Your eyes two will play me suddenly: I may be beauty of them not sustene. So soundeth it through my herte kene. What, one asked oneself a little uneasily, would this gathering of musical intellectuals from two continents make of the artless, English simplicities of Vaughan Williams' setting?—for simple-hearted it is not simple-minded that of those middle Europe for example. But doubts were scattered by the applause which followed.

Chosen as Representative From one point of view this odd interposition symbolizes gathering of musical intellectuals from two continents. The place of Vaughan Williams in European music, and its significance is heightened by the fact that his "Pios Campi" for viola solo, small chorus and small orchestra, has been chosen (with John Ireland's Sonata for pianoforte) to represent English music at the festival which is being given at Geneva in April by the International Society for Contemporary Music. The jury, it should be said, consisted of Ernest Ansermet, Willem Piiper, Maurice Ravel, Bozidar Sirola and Heinz Tieszen. There is little question therefore that, whatever the opinion

at home—and unlike charity, criticism invariably begins at home—other countries have decided that Vaughan Williams is one of the most representative, perhaps the most characteristic English of contemporary English composers. Naturally enough, this English quality is stressed in "Introduction to the Music of R. Vaughan Williams" (Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1s. 6d. net) by A. E. F. Dickinson, who maintains that the composer "makes a special appeal to Englishmen, not only of this but of all generations" and finds in his music "a most living expression of certain recognized features of English national character, and of English musical tradition in particular."

Nationalism in music, however, like Mr. Chesterton's elephant, is easy to recognize but difficult to define, and the "English" traits—such as "bluntness of statement"—which Mr. Dickinson attributes particularly to Vaughan Williams, are not peculiar to this sequestered isle. In plainness of speech, Stravinsky can make the Englishman look like the head of the Circumlocution Office. And as for the folk-tune flavor with which Vaughan Williams saturates his work—like the cook who always uses the same herbs—has not the author suggested the remarkable family likeness between so many of these folk tunes, whatever their reputed nationality? Even the Tudor tradition of which Englishmen are so proud is really a foreigner, in the sense that to a present-day Englishman France or Italy is actually less foreign than Elizabethan England and its people would be. But national qualities in music have the trick of evaporating under the critic's nose, and although he can still smell them he cannot seize them to bottle them up in words. That is really what has happened to Mr. Dickinson.

Critics Disagree Dr. Ernest Walker in his "History of Music in England" committed himself to the statement that "Vaughan Williams' technique is consummate." Now listen to one of our younger critics, Mr. Cecil Gray, in "A Survey of Contemporary Music": The first impression of Vaughan Williams' works is one of complete competence, almost sublime incompetence. "He flounders about in the sea of his ideas like a vast and ungainly porpoise, with great puffing and blowing; yet in the end, after tremendous efforts and almost heroic capacity, there emerges, dripping and exhausted from the struggle, a real and lovable personality, unassuming, modest, and almost apologetic. His personality is wholly and without admixture English, and this is at once his virtue and his defect." Another critic complains that he always writes with his boots on—although taken literally, if rumor does not lie, slippers would be nearer the mark.

Few listeners will deny that, as Mr. Gray hints, the Vaughan Williams technique is characterized by a certain awkwardness, the sort of clumsiness which, in the handling of words, always pursued Thomas Hardy. But the composer's struggle with his medium is not without its compensations, and even if while he is telling you something a musical chair goes over and the china rattles, what does it matter? One is too interested, listening, to miss the slick, futile dexterities of the musical lounge lizard. As the biographer of Pericles says: "Ease and speed in doing a thing do not give the work

lasting, solidity or exactness of beauty."

Mr. Dickinson's admiration is genuine and wholehearted, but when he disapproves he does it with that rather desperate frankness which the composer's work seems to provoke in some of its critics. Of a passage in the "London" Symphony he writes: "This may be a very good gibe, but musically I regard it as sheer tomfoolery. Perhaps the pliancy of the rhythm will attract some listeners. Anyhow, this section provides the much needed contrast in the shape of a fool-proof tune in the familiar major mode." Well, well! Or as Mr. Shaw once said on a similar occasion, "Hoots toot!"

The musical outlook of this introduction to an English composer is itself almost too English, but the little hand-book is excellent of its kind. Are there, I wonder, still so many listeners to be introduced to the composer who gives us a musical beauty in which we

see the coloured countries And how the high about us in the sky.

Mr. Arbó Takes Leave of St. Louis Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—With the conclusion of the fourteenth pair of symphony concerts, Enrique Fernandez Arbó laid down the baton as temporary conductor of the St. Louis Orchestra, and his going closed an important period in the development of the orchestra and in the musical experience of the community. In his four weeks with the orchestra he introduced to St. Louis much of the best music of modern Spain—the works of Halffter, Albéniz, de Falla, Bretón, Turina, Jiménez and Granados. It is not all great music, but it is interesting pictorially and rhythmically. Its appeal is direct, and it proceeds always with entire vigor, for on peace and comfort in the matter of tonality; all of which is nothing against it.

Señor Arbó himself strongly impressed St. Louis with his extraordinary command of orchestral resources, his individual conceptions and his dignity. It was fitting to leave to achieve a picture of the work of Richard Strauss. This is in no sense Spanish music, but Señor Arbó rates it very high as a picture of the knight and his adventures. In a short time he had introduced the presentation of Richard Strauss's conception of the knight "the most beautiful work of program music to date." As a matter of fact, it is not beautiful music; it is shown in the fact that Señor Arbó said that he considered Richard Strauss's conception of the knight "the most beautiful work of program music to date." As a matter of fact, it is not beautiful music; it is shown in the fact that Señor Arbó said that he considered Richard Strauss's conception of the knight "the most beautiful work of program music to date."

The other numbers on the program were: Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" of Mozart; Intermezzo from the opera "Goyescas," by Granados; "Chanson du Lanterrier," by Halffter, with its simple melody but strangely kaleidoscopic background; the repeated background, "Triana," by Albéniz, Arbó, and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

Jascha Horenstein in Berlin Concert

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

JASCHA HORENSTEIN, Berlin, young conductor who has given so many proofs of his great talent, is now Kapellmeister at the Düsseldorf Opera House, where he encounters certain difficulties. But when he returns to Berlin he is received with open arms by all those who expect something new in the concert hall. His adherents were not disappointed by the enthusiasm with which he renders every work, whether old or new, makes him appear interesting, even where we do not fully consent to his interpretation.

What, however, astonished us was the first performance of a composition which two years ago had moved us deeply as a piece of chamber music. Now three movements of it had become an orchestral piece, wearing the new dress at the cost of their artistic value. I mean the lyrical suite by Alban Berg, in which the early Schönberg and impressionist elements were still present, but the composer had put into it, but there can be no doubt that this work has lost much of its particular flavor by the more pompous manner, it has gained in thickness, but not in depth.

It was interesting to hear two representatives of different nations and different schools in piano playing. Wilhelm Kempff, the son of the famous pianist, and Kurt Scharoun, the conductor of the Stuttgart High School Orchestra, had chosen Beethoven's C major Concerto for his first appearance in these new surroundings, for he had made himself known in more extensive circles by his recitals, which were made specially attractive by some improvisations on his own, or given subjects. This proves that the young pianist, who in the meantime has been appointed director of the Stuttgart High School Orchestra, is one of those truly German unconventional musicians, who do not fear to adopt a method completely out of fashion. The imaginative faculty is not just that which distinguishes the present-day pianists. He played this Beethoven concerto with a wonderful though very effective simplicity which gave it a new splendor, and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

No less enthusiasm was accorded to Vladimir Horowitz, who, after a long interval, spent in America, has returned to the starting point of his career. He overcame his certain technical mastery, which now makes him stand out from his fellow pianists, but there was something more natural in his way of feeling and rendering music. His inner affinity with the keyboard, which makes him play so particularly attractive, is still there, but Horowitz does not succeed any more in conveying to us the sincere impression of a piece such as Chopin's G minor Ballade. He overcame his certain technical mastery, which now makes him stand out from his fellow pianists, but there was something more natural in his way of feeling and rendering music. His inner affinity with the keyboard, which makes him play so particularly attractive, is still there, but Horowitz does not succeed any more in conveying to us the sincere impression of a piece such as Chopin's G minor Ballade.

Heifetz Plays With Boston Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POPULAR interest in the nineteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra centered, naturally enough, in the appearance of Jascha Heifetz, who lent his baroque art to a meridian exposition of the Brahms Violin Concerto. The ovation accorded him from floor and platform broke down the imperturbability even of the fastidious artist. He smiled almost shyly in acknowledgment. Nor, without the least detracting from his imperious performance, should the support vouchsafed him by Mr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra be overlooked. No soloist could hope for better backing. The audience recognized the importance of this orchestral contribution, and gave the conductor more than the usual applause when he returned to the stage after the soloist had finally been released.

The concerto occupied the position immediately following the intermission. The place of honor immediately preceding the intermission was allotted to a new Symphony in F major by Vladimir Dukelsky, a young Russian expatriate previously known to Boston only by a suite from his ballet, "Zephyr et Flore." M. Diaghileff claims credit for the "discovery" of this young composer, along with his two elder "brothers," Stravinsky and Prokofiev.

It appeared to at least one listener, a young woman, that M. Diaghileff in this classification had been much too amiable to M. Dukelsky. M. Diaghileff also traces the composer's musical hereditary back to the "grandfather," Glinka. But in this musical genealogy has not the immediate parenthood been overlooked? There is perhaps evidence of the influence of Prokofiev in the neo-classical form; and of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," certainly. But brush aside the film of modernity, and what have you? To this watcher the composer appears as a particularly ill-favored musical son of Tchaikovsky, attempting to conceal his lack of individuality by donning the cast-off tatters of his "elder brothers."

Mr. Heifetz was not the only soloist of the day. Mr. Louis Speyer distinguished himself by his playing of the English horn in the opening C. P. E. Bach-Stolberg concerto for orchestra in D major, and again in the final number, Berlioz's Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain." This old concerto and like pieces of its period are always welcome because they give us repeated opportunity to enjoy the music of the past in its original setting. And those subscribers who left after the violin concerto missed one of the finest performances of the season. Theatrical stuff, this from Berlioz? Very likely; but a touch of the theater, a dash of Gallic liveliness, come rather than the stuff of the past. And there is nothing to be ashamed of in enjoying a good tune, sprightly rhythms and bright colors.

L. A. S.

"Fra Gherardo" in Rome

By ALFREDO CASELLA

PIZZETTI'S "Fra Gherardo" was originally produced at the Scala in Milan last winter under the direction of Toscanini. The Roman first night was awaited with the liveliest curiosity, for the name of Pizzetti today represents one of the strongest and most significant individualities of the Italian school. Pizzetti has written three dramas. The first, "Fedra," on the famous text by Gabriele d'Annunzio, goes back to 1909-12. The second, "Debora e Jaelle" (the poem of which is by Pizzetti himself), is dated 1917-21. And "Fra Gherardo" is the text of which is also by the composer) was finished two years ago.

Pizzetti's new drama might be considered a "mystery play." The story of the monk Gherardo of Parma—a strictly authentic history that is related in the "Cronaca di Fra Salimone di Parma"—becomes, in fact, in Pizzetti's drama, a conflict of aspirations that justifies fully the title of "mystery."

It has been said that Pizzetti's new drama could perfectly well be given without music. And this statement was made by enthusiastic admirers of the master of Parma. But it seems to me that there is here a little too much zeal, and that, wishing to praise the literary value of the Pizzettian text, they have, on the contrary, pointed out a serious fault of this "drama per musica."

Cincinnati Orchestra's Fourth "Special Concert"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—The fourth special concert of the current season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented at the Music Hall, Cincinnati, on March 15. Fritz Reiner conducted. The program was a most interesting one. The first number was the "Pace, pace, mio Dio," from "La Forza del Destino," and a group of five songs, with Stuart Ross at the piano. The orchestra's numbers included the Goldsmith's "The Rose Tree," the "In the Spring," the "Carmen," by Georges Bizet, the "Francesca da Rimini," and the "Lullaby," by Richard Wagner.

The soloist sang magnificently. The orchestra was in splendid form. The conductor gave every possible bit of meaning to the words provided. Nevertheless, it is impossible to escape the impression that this was essentially a "popular" concert and that its significance lay in the thunderous applause with which it was received rather than in the intrinsic value of the music. The program was a most interesting one. The first number was the "Pace, pace, mio Dio," from "La Forza del Destino," and a group of five songs, with Stuart Ross at the piano. The orchestra's numbers included the Goldsmith's "The Rose Tree," the "In the Spring," the "Carmen," by Georges Bizet, the "Francesca da Rimini," and the "Lullaby," by Richard Wagner.

These special concerts mark a new departure in the policy of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. They are set apart from the usual concert schedule, placed in the largest hall in the city, and marked by the appearance of some solo attraction which cannot be accommodated in the usual course of the season. Four have been given this year, and each has been a popular success.

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Complete Divergence

For there is a complete divergence between a text intended to be set to music and a veritable poem. An ordinary poem is, in itself, "music" which has no need of singers or instrumentalists. And this is so true that, when a celebrated dramatic poet (Shakespeare, Goethe, etc.) has been used for the musical theater, it has been indispensable to substitute for the wonderful original verses, lyrics that are undoubtedly less sublime, but more "musical," by some librettist.

It was one of the most deplorable mistakes of Richard Wagner to wish to achieve equality of value between poetry and music in the musical drama. How much more sensible and far-seeing was Verdi when he asked of the good Pavesi verses that are undoubtedly impossible without the music, but have so much dramatic dynamism and are so rich as a "melodic skeleton" for the music.

In "Fra Gherardo" the characters that form the plot (the chorus excepted, which is always, with Pizzetti, handled with a master touch, with the happiest concision and firmness) are all of the talkative type. They talk enormously and often without need. They recall imperatively certain Wagnerian heroes, such as Wotan or King Mark, who, when they are once on the stage, like it so much that they never want to go again.

Two Splendid Figures Nevertheless, if proximity is the capital fault of the text of "Fra Gherardo," this does not in any way weaken the dramatic qualities of this libretto. And the vigor with which Pizzetti has drawn the figure of the Monk of Parma—raising the feeble creature that this Gherardo Segalelli seems to have been into a powerful type of mystic and rebel—is absolutely first-rate as far as dramatic value goes. And in the drama there is another splendid figure: that of Mariola, who seems to sum up in herself love that is both transcendental and earthly. It must even be said that the character of Mariola is superior to that of the principal protagonist, so touching in purity is this feminine figure—

Fusion Now Abandoned If the musical theater still laboriously tends toward a total liberation from the Wagnerian cataclysm, and if it is still difficult to discern precisely what will be the aspect of the future, one thing is certain: that the so greatly desired drama, which should have resulted from that perfect and hypothetical fusion of poetry and music, is today completely absent from the latest dramatic musical tendencies.

To this must be added another thing: that the present outlook of the international public, an outlook influenced to the extreme by the cinema, the radio, the café concert and even the circus (without counting the formidable factor of modern life, provided by sport) no longer allows this public to tolerate a heavy, opaque and undynamic theatrical art. Far be it from me to insinuate that "Fra Gherardo" is boring. But undoubtedly it is a type of art that requires from the listener a rather unusual effort. And one cannot pretend that the average theatergoer is likely to return five or six times in succession to hear a dramatic work, in order to understand it fully. And

and so strongly does she radiate charity and nobility.

The music of "Fra Gherardo" is different enough from that of "Debora e Jaelle." The present tendency toward simplification of musical language is also felt in Pizzetti's latest drama. However, "Fra Gherardo" remains at the antipode of the latest theatrical attempts, and seems a defiance of the efforts of the audacious young men who today despise the Wagnerian drama and turn again toward that Italian melodrama of the type of 1830-40, which, only 20 years ago, it was the thing to consider as finished. And it is precisely that which constitutes at the same time the strength and the weakness of Pizzetti: his intransigence in the matter of artistic faith.

A Reactionary

Pizzetti has never for a single day ceased to believe in the superiority and the necessity of this mysterious phoenix that is called the musical drama, which should result from the ideal and perfect fusion of poetry, music and plastic art. It is enough to say that this ideal is in short that sought by Caccini, Peri, Monteverdi, etc., up to and including Wagner. Pizzetti is therefore, in relation to the most modern tendencies of the musical theater, a reactionary, and this, moreover, could not in any way be displeasing to me. I have already many times spoken in these columns the praise of the word "reaction," which I consider often to be synonymous with progress and not as a return to barbarism. I am then singularly devoid of prejudices with regard to an artist who—happy man—does not succumb to the temptation of wishing to be "modern" at any cost.

But there is reaction and reaction. And the case of Pizzetti leaves no doubt but to be uneasy. Pizzetti is today not only in Italy, but throughout the world, an isolated figure. Now, a "splendid isolation" in art is at the moment more problematic than ever. Certainly it is easy to substitute for the word "development" that of "fashion" and for "public taste" that of "fashionable taste." But all the same, when an attitude is no longer limited to a quite small group of individuals of such and such a country, but when this same attitude takes possession of the whole of humanity, it is beyond the strength of a single individual to oppose it.

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Pizzetti's whole theater suffers from this misunderstanding which always exists between his work and the public, a misunderstanding which arises from an incapacity on the part of the composer to understand certain necessities of his public.

The Practical Side

Certainly, do not let it be said that I am here defending the bad taste of the public against the rights of genius. But I do not believe that a genius, be he greater than Pizzetti, would be notably weakened if he had a more "practical," more "realistic" conception of his art than that of the master of Parma. For all artistic dreams necessarily finish by one day assuming a tangible form. And it is enough to know history well to see that the greatest masters have never disdained the practical side of their art.

In spite of the inherent difficulties of understanding, "Fra Gherardo" received admiring notice from the public of the Opera Reale of Rome—a very sympathetic welcome, which was expressed, in statistical figures, by 15 recalls for the author and his interpreters. Fra Gherardo was confined to the French tenor, Traverso, and Mariola to Madame Florica Cristoforeanu, the same two singers who had taken the parts last winter at the Scala. The other factors of the performance, singers, choruses, orchestra (the last under the direction of Mariola), contributed to their utmost to the success of the work. One must therefore pronounce oneself highly satisfied with the success achieved by a work whose lofty beauties are not exactly easy for the public to discover. And one must rejoice that, on this splendid evening, the audience of the foremost Italian theater had the opportunity of showing how deep is the admiration today in Italy for a musician whose every offering is a rare example of uprightness, nobility, coherence in effort and also almost mystical faith in a lofty and disinterested ideal.

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THE HOME FORUM

March Gardening

I HAVE become a Cape Cod farmer, and that, my friends tell me, accounts for my fidgety manifestations in early March. My garden is calling me now, even as I fling shovelful of soggy snow off my city walk, descend for impatient soliloquies with my furnace, and stand at my library window every morning with hopeful longing after the first buds and bluebirds. It would not be so if I had not yielded to the June enticements of my Cape Cod cottage. But I could not resist its quiet invitation: I decided to summer there.

My happy summer companions tell me this March longing is quite common to all "amateur tillers of the soil." I do not tell them that my grandfather and father before me took to horticulture as their haven from the demands of parish duty. One had his peach orchard in Tennessee, the other his strawberries in Michigan. It is family tradition with me to go to the soil. I was taught that

"The serene and humble mould
Does in herself all selves enfold—
Kingdoms, destinies, and creeds,
Great dreams and dauntless deeds."

But even with this background, no one of my intimate family expects to understand my coming back to the old homestead country. "What will you do, scratching about in that pile of Massachusetts rock?" they write to me. Have they, who sprang from the shores of the Bay State, so little knowledge of geography that they picture the Cape as a pile of stone? There is scarcely a rock on the ten acres of my Wellfleet farm. There is a tillable garden plot, a grassy orchard, and an acre of lawn.

It is true, my memory tells me, that the high pine woods of Michigan overtook my little pine, the sweeping northern clover fields make a play garden of my farming enterprise, the rushing blue of the St. Mary's River eclipses the ponds and brooks that grace my neighborhood. But confidence in my wide decision wells up. What of the sleepy quiet of Cape Cod, with its low white houses, and piney hills, its barberry and beach plums, its sand dunes, and quaint harbors and warm sea air?

This is justification for my pictures as well as by reason. At any rate, I am busy with my March garden. The stubborn snow lies all about me, but I have been at work for four weeks getting ready to get started. About the middle of February the nursery catalogues began coming. With a surprising regularity, that quite shames the uncompromising weather, the postman thumps their way to my door, and the experienced hand culls through their traditional arrangement of gladioli, dahlias, roses and berries. After a few days of association with pages and pictures I am quite ready to begin.

But the first of March is the picture of most protracted uncertainty. A

balmy day will flee before a sleet storm, and every vision of tulip and onion bulbs will be rudely hurried into retreat. However, in spite of spring's irregularity, the middle of March brings some satisfaction to the chafing anticipation. Forsythia and willow branches brought into the warm library have opened; the high ways are clear of snow; the grass plots about the city suburbs look to be dry enough for burning. Restraining my eagerness no longer, I get my new tools, my seed and my door keys and off we drive for the first return since late October.

It is a balmy day. The visions of green rows of chard and corn, that I have seen while thumbing seed lists, rise before me; I can almost feel my hands getting rough under the hoe, and hear the song of blackbirds in the budding locust grove, and catch a smell as advanced and summery as early fallen apples crushed under the lawn mower. These fancies fill me with new hope that the sunny seashores will be at least ten days ahead of inland spring.

"Not so fast on these Barnstable County curves!" warns my companion. She is right; we must expect to get there until four; but two hours of good daylight will permit a look at the windmill, a run into the pines, and a climb into the apple trees to spy out grafting prospects. Of course, there will be a patch of two of snow back in the blueberry thickets, and the garden plot may not even be broken up, although Barnstable agreed to get it done before the county fair in November.

The frost surely must be out of the light Cape soil. The new cherry trees must be looked after; field mice might have nibbled and stripped them, as they did to my father's trees under the Michigan snows. The exact dimensions of the new flower garden, south of the house, running toward the two apple trees, should be staked out; and the sod could even be cut. All in two short days!

The route down the Cape is always tantalizing. But in March it is a land of awakening anticipation. Bravely the trees and grasses struggle to arouse themselves for the thrilling cavalcade of men and women who will soon throng in for the delights of summer. There is a Cape Cod cottage or a sea captain's house of perfect type, to the left or to the right, every few miles; and each glimpse of the ocean, as one moves down the ever narrowing peninsula, evokes a cry of delight. The charm of these gardens and the postman thumps their way to my door, and the experienced hand culls through their traditional arrangement of gladioli, dahlias, roses and berries. After a few days of association with pages and pictures I am quite ready to begin.

But the first of March is the picture of most protracted uncertainty. A

Amaryllis Show
(International Flower Show)

One, alone, would banish gloom;
One, alone, would light a room;
Here are hundreds all in bloom.

Amaryllis, rose-and-lily,
Cheerful as a daffodily.
Amaryllis, charming name:
From a golden age you came—
Rustic sweetheart Amaryllis,
Friend of Corydon and Phyllis.

Up and down each blossomed aisle
City people walk and smile,
Sylvan for a little while.

Every gorgeous flower-maid
Pierettes on stalk of jade;
Here are colors flaming bright
Interspersed with purest white,
And the eyes choose as they please—
Crimson, coral, or cerise.

One, alone, would banish gloom;
One, alone, would light a room;
Here are hundreds all in bloom!

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

An Old Uhland Book

In a binding of bygone days, this volume of Ludwig Uhland's poems in dark green cloth, with a picture in gold reproduced from an engraving, set as in an oval frame deeply indented into the front cover, dates over sixty years back. The subject of the engraving is typical of the age, the poet and the poems. It depicts the Minnesenger, or traveling minstrel. A harper on horseback carefully bears his harp over his left arm, while beside him there walks a more youthful companion in traveling garments, with a wanderer's hat and the plumed hat of the knight.

Tree tops overshadow them, bush and shrub surround them, and wild flowers and herbs grow beside the road. In the distance lies the turreted castle, whither doubtless the travelers are bound, there to entertain the inhabitants with their impromptu songs in praise of manly valor and knightly duty, and womanly beauty and charm. Fencing, courting, singing and wandering are the subjects of four miniatures on the back of the book, all in keeping with that age when knightship was in flower, and all of it carried out with that meticulous care demanded by fine steel engraving.

A lasting monument has Uhland set for himself in these poems that cover a period of years from 1804 to 1861.

Most charming is the first poem, entitled, "The Poet's Evening Walk." It follows in its entirety, in translation:

When walking in the evening light,
(That fairest hour of poets' dream-
ing)
See that thou turn to where the
Glow of the sinking sun is stream-
ing.
In festive silence thought will rise,
Into vast temples' depths to gaze.
Where secret things themselves re-
veal,
And heavenly beings the sight
amaze.

Then, when upon this sacred shrine,
The darkening clouds soon will return,
Then it is done; thou wilt come
Enraptured at the grand unfolding.
In hushed emotion thou wilt go:
A blessed song accompanying thee.
With brightness such as thou hast
seen.

Thy dark paths will illumined be,
And down-rolling.

Among eld spring poems there is one consisting only of a simple couplet. It is entitled "Spring Comes," and is a reversal of the popular lament that roses have thorns, by exclaiming:

Who can these days be doubting,
fearing,
When even thorns are roses bearing!

Uhland addresses his verse to the child and the youth; to girls and mothers; to muses and poets; to farmer, hunter, student and blacksmith. Around evening and morning, fall and winter, he winds his rhythmic rhymes. The returning lark he gives a greeting in these words:

What a whirling, rushing flight!
Be ye welcome, larks—alight!
Others rush through the meadow's edge,
Some rush through the hedge and hedge.
Some aim upward to the skies,
Fighting as they rise!
One that flew into my heart
Would fain from there a song impart.

The poppy he pictures as
scarlet-hued, reflecting,
The evening glow's red gleam;
Or white and pale and shimmering,
Like moonlight's silvery beam.

And the mallow he calls, "the rose of fall, the child of the sinking sun."
He lets his verses speak for themselves, and in sweet humility they bespeak the world's kind interest. Touchingly they plead their cause:

Songs we are; our father sent us
Out before the public view:
And before this august gathering
We would fain for favor sue.
While at first we dwell in sadness,
Almost in a tearful vale,
In the autumn days we are seeking
Joy and power to exhalé.
Songs we are of light romancing,
Mostly of an airy kind;
Meet for singing and for dancing,
As the people's mood we find.
Yet, who may in quiet thinking
Be on deeper soundings bent,
May discover rich unfolding
Of our poet's high intent.

A reader of Uhland's poems will soon be impressed with this high intent, for earnestly he touches, too, on questions of national and regional import, on questions of existence in its higher meaning, and this old book presents as a whole a beautifully varied bouquet of verse, even as the varied garden bouquets of that age symbolized the virtues in the rose, violet, forget-me-not, lily, laurel, cypress and lavender.



Louis XII Entrance, Chateau de Blois.

Photograph by Emma Easton Newman

A kjenne Gud

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side.

MENNESKENE er stadig be-
skjefte med å søke et eller
annet middel som vil helbrede
sykdom, tilintetgjøre synd og lindre
den kummer som synes å ha fått
overhand i verden idag; men mange
har ennå ikke funnet frem til helse
og lykke og godhet.

At antagelsen om synd, sykdom,
sorg og mangel også i forlums tid
har påstått å være virksomme, som
de påstår å være det idag, vil enhver
Bibel-studerende hurtig overbevise seg
om. Men i de hellige skrifter finner
man også det middelet hvorved man
kan oppnå berørelse fra trældommen.
Profetene formantet folket inntræn-
gende til å kjenne Gud og fremholdt
at denne kunnskap vil bringe full
frielse fra ethvert ondt. Vi finner
disse ord av David: "Og du, Salomo,
min søn, kjend din faders Gud;" og
Salomo taler om sann kunnskap som
den største skatt man kan ønske å
opnå. Kristus Jesus sa også at å
kjenne Gud er "evigt liv."

Gjennom alle tidsalder er forma-
nigelsen til å kjenne Gud stadig blitt
gjentatt; men menneskene har vært
langsomme til å adlyde den, og
mange har funnet seg tilfreds med å
sette Gud helt ut av betraktning. Der
er dog tusener som har følt et uimot-
støtt behov for en makt der er
høyere enn blott og bar menneskelig
styrke, og som har gransket Skriften
i sin bestrebelse for å finne Gud.
I mange tilfelle har det dog ikke lyk-
kedes dem å finne praktisk hjelp, da
de tilsynelatende uoverensstemmel-
ser i Bibelen har forvirret og forurol-
iget dem. Til sådanne kommer
Kristen Videnskap med sitt herlige
budskap: for dens lærere, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures" (Videnskap og Helse med
Nøkkel til Skriften) av Mary Baker
Eddy har opklart tilsynelatende
motsigelser og åpnet op for de sønn-
heter som inneholdes i Skriften, så
alle kan lære å kjenne Gud.

På side 331 i Science and Health
skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gud er indivi-
duell, ulemgjølig. Han er guddommelig
Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, den universale
Årsak, den eneste skaper, og
Kjærlighet som er den eneste
selvholdende tilværelse." Ikke lev-
ner nogen plass for sin motsætning.
Eftersom man i nogen grad griper
disse sannheter, vendes tanken til
Guds idé, mennesket; og det demer
for bevissthetens at ulemgjølig Kjærlig-
hetens barn også må være ulemgjølig
og andelig. Når man underer Skrif-
ten og Kristen Videnskaps lærere,
finner man at mennesket er Gud,
guddommelig Prinsipp, billedet
eller idé, skapt, ikke av kjød og blod,
men av rette ider eller egenskaper,
såsom godhet, Kjærlighet, visdom,
uselvishet, helse, hellighet og ren-
het.

Hvor dypt man kan synes å være
sunket i tro på synd, så kan tilfellet
kureres. Hvor langt en tro på syk-
dom kan påstå å være fremskredet,
kan en helbredes når guddommelig
Kjærlighet og helse anskende kan
sunket i fattigdom og en comparatively
sakte og sakte, gradvis oppover,
over en av de mest uinteressante
deserter I have ever seen, with abso-
lutely nothing to note but some
mirages.

It took an hour and a half to
reach the oasis in which Tacna is set
—an enlarged Arica of twenty thou-
sand people, with houses somewhat
more imposing, many of them with
unusual slanting roofs of adobe. . . .
"The luncheon at a hotel, arranged
for the augmented party—since the
train from La Paz had arrived in
time to transfer most of its contin-
gent to our train for Tacna—was
surprisingly well done. The band was
playing and the rather smart officers
of the garrison were sitting by and
looking at the strange American ani-
mals, called 'tourists'
"I had heard that the plaything of
a railway had little trolley cars; in
fact, the manager offered me one. So
when I found a chance to get away
from the hot town and the tourists,
I arranged to return and invited a
friend to come back with me. Early
in the afternoon we found a funny
contraption waiting for us at the
station, a Ford coup on flanged
wheels, and we scurried down the
desert way, much more comfortably
and even more quickly than in the
train. The track reaches in almost a
straight line across the desert to
Arica. The sands were brown and red
and gray, and we saw a sand-spout
whirl away across the waste, and
several of the famous mirages."—
ISABEL ANDERSON, in "Circling South
America."

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A kjenne Gud

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side.

MENNESKENE er stadig be-
skjefte med å søke et eller
annet middel som vil helbrede
sykdom, tilintetgjøre synd og lindre
den kummer som synes å ha fått
overhand i verden idag; men mange
har ennå ikke funnet frem til helse
og lykke og godhet.

At antagelsen om synd, sykdom,
sorg og mangel også i forlums tid
har påstått å være virksomme, som
de påstår å være det idag, vil enhver
Bibel-studerende hurtig overbevise seg
om. Men i de hellige skrifter finner
man også det middelet hvorved man
kan oppnå berørelse fra trældommen.
Profetene formantet folket inntræn-
gende til å kjenne Gud og fremholdt
at denne kunnskap vil bringe full
frielse fra ethvert ondt. Vi finner
disse ord av David: "Og du, Salomo,
min søn, kjend din faders Gud;" og
Salomo taler om sann kunnskap som
den største skatt man kan ønske å
opnå. Kristus Jesus sa også at å
kjenne Gud er "evigt liv."

Gjennom alle tidsalder er forma-
nigelsen til å kjenne Gud stadig blitt
gjentatt; men menneskene har vært
langsomme til å adlyde den, og
mange har funnet seg tilfreds med å
sette Gud helt ut av betraktning. Der
er dog tusener som har følt et uimot-
støtt behov for en makt der er
høyere enn blott og bar menneskelig
styrke, og som har gransket Skriften
i sin bestrebelse for å finne Gud.
I mange tilfelle har det dog ikke lyk-
kedes dem å finne praktisk hjelp, da
de tilsynelatende uoverensstemmel-
ser i Bibelen har forvirret og forurol-
iget dem. Til sådanne kommer
Kristen Videnskap med sitt herlige
budskap: for dens lærere, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures" (Videnskap og Helse med
Nøkkel til Skriften) av Mary Baker
Eddy har opklart tilsynelatende
motsigelser og åpnet op for de sønn-
heter som inneholdes i Skriften, så
alle kan lære å kjenne Gud.

På side 331 i Science and Health
skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gud er indivi-
duell, ulemgjølig. Han er guddommelig
Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, den universale
Årsak, den eneste skaper, og
Kjærlighet som er den eneste
selvholdende tilværelse." Ikke lev-
ner nogen plass for sin motsætning.
Eftersom man i nogen grad griper
disse sannheter, vendes tanken til
Guds idé, mennesket; og det demer
for bevissthetens at ulemgjølig Kjærlig-
hetens barn også må være ulemgjølig
og andelig. Når man underer Skrif-
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Knowing God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEN are continually searching
for some remedy that will
heal sickness, destroy sin,
and alleviate the misery which seems
to prevail in the world today; but
by many health and happiness and
goodness have not yet been found.

That the beliefs of sin, sickness,
sorrow, and lack claimed to operate
in ancient days, even as they do
today, will be readily seen by any
student of the Bible. In the sacred
pages, however, is also found the
means whereby freedom from bond-
age may be obtained. The prophets
urged the people to know God, de-
claring that this knowing would
bring to them full salvation from
every ill. We find David saying,
"And thou, Solomon my son, know
thou the God of thy father;" and
Solomon speaks of true knowledge
as the greatest treasure to be de-
sired. Christ Jesus, too, declared
that to know God is "life eternal."

The admonition to know God has
been reiterated throughout the ages;
but men have been slow to obey it,
many being content to leave God out
of consideration. Thousands of others,
however, feeling the urgent need for
some power higher than mere human
strength, have searched the Scrip-
tures diligently in the effort to know
God. These, in many cases, have failed
to find practical help, being troubled
and perplexed by the seeming con-
tradictions in the Bible; and to such
comes the glorious message of Chris-
tian Science; for its textbook, "Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the
Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has
cleared up seeming contradictions
and unlocked the truths contained in
the Scriptures, so that all may learn
to know God.

On page 331 of Science and Health
Mrs. Eddy writes: "God is individual,
incorporeal. He is divine Principle,
Love, the universal cause, the only
creator, and there is no other self-
existence." It was this "divine Prin-
ciple, Love," or God, from whom
Moses derived strength and courage
to lead the rebellious people out of
Egypt. It was through the knowledge
of God, divine Principle, that Christ
Jesus healed the sick and raised the
dead; and God, divine Principle, may
be known and relied upon always by
every earnest seeker.

To know that God is divine Prin-

ciple opens up a wondrous field of
thought. We do not fear that a rule
of numbers will suddenly become
variable, and so cease to be an op-
erative rule. But let us suppose that
inhabitants of a city all awoke one
morning with differing beliefs about
the truth of numbers, one supposing
that twice eight makes fifty; another,
believing that ten multiplied by six
makes fifty-nine; another, that the
difference between a dozen and a
score is fifty-two. What confusion
would ensue from these differing be-
liefs! All would be discord. Business
would be at a standstill, and the
whole city would be perplexed and
uncertain. The truth that the rela-
tionship of numbers had not changed
would not help the citizens, owing to
their ignorance of this fact.

Mankind may be likened to the
inhabitants of this supposed city.
Men entertain varying beliefs about
God, many of them looking upon Him
as a magnified mortal, who sends
both good and evil to His children.
The fact that He is "divine Principle,
Love," does not help them so long
as they remain in ignorance of it.
Confusion appears to reign; sick-
ness and sin seem to be rife; but
these have no more reality and no
more inherent power to enslave the
real man than have differing false
beliefs concerning numbers.

Learning that God is divine Prin-
ciple, the seeker begins to realize
that He can never be overthrown;
that, whatever men may believe con-
cerning Him, the fact remains that
God, "divine Principle, Love, the uni-
versal cause, the only creator," can
give forth nothing so unlike Himself
as sin, sorrow, sickness, or lack. One
thus realizes that Love's nature and
office are to bless; that Love, being
the only "self-existence," leaves no
place for its opposite. As one in
some degree grasps these truths, his
thoughts turn to God's idea, man; and
it dawns upon his consciousness that
the child of incorporeal Love must
also be incorporeal and spiritual.
Searching the Scriptures and the
Christian Science textbook, one finds
that man is the image or idea of God,
divine Love, created, not of flesh and
blood, but of right ideas or qualities,
such as goodness, love, wisdom, un-
selfishness, health, holiness, and
purity.

However seemingly sunk in the
belief of sin one may be, his case is
curable. However far a diseased be-
lief may claim to have gone, it can
be healed when divine Love is the
Physician. However poverty-stricken,
however insignificant in the eyes of
the world any seeker may be, he
may learn to know God. The blessed
day foretold by Isaiah will ultimately
be brought to pass, when "the earth
shall be full of the knowledge of the
Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Norwegian.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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PROFIT-TAKING DEVELOPS MUCH IRREGULARITY

Selling Pressure Directed Against Motors—Coppers Relatively Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy week-end profit-taking caused considerable irregularity in the stock market. Selling pressure was particularly effective against the motor and chemical shares, while the coppers, oil and rubber gave rise to best exhibitions of group strength.

The belief is widely entertained in Wall Street that next week will witness another stringency in call money, some observers forecasting rates as high as 12 to 15 per cent. Call money held steady yesterday at 7 per cent, but the time money rate was stepped up to 8 per cent, even for the 90-day market.

Now that the mid-month tax payments and government financing are over for the way, market conditions are not supposed to see an increase in redoubt rates, particularly if stock speculation continued at a 6,000,000 share daily rate.

With copper now selling at 21 cents a pound, assuming immense profits for most of the leading producers, there was a revival of activity and strength in the copper shares, Anaconda, Chile and Kennecott all moving into the lead, good ground on gains ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points. Greene Cananea jumped 3 1/2, and Calumet and Arizona 6 points. Attention was called by the commission houses to the fact that the period of peak demand for copper is near, and that new contracts will be made with extreme caution.

Oils Elevator soared 18 points. Goodyear Rubber, which is expected to earn \$20 or \$25 a share this year, advanced 4 1/2 points to a new high at 145. Canada, Dry Ginger Ale moved into new high ground.

Radio (old stock) dropped 8 points on a few sales, but the new stock held within a point or two of yesterday's closing price. Matheson Alkali broke 6 points, and Allied Chemical, Packard and Motors, Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel common sold down 2 points or more.

A handful of issues was bid up sharply just before the close with the Radio shares again establishing new highs.

Bonds today moved irregularly higher under leadership of the Anaconda Copper 7 1/2. Electric and securities continued their improvement, started by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement advising the purchase of bonds. The Liberty First and Fourth 4 1/2s, however, encountered selling and lost some ground, but the other issues were strong.

The Anaconda Copper 7 1/2s extended their advance to nearly 2 points in the early trading and red metal prices advanced to 21 cents for domestic and 2 1/2 cents a pound for export. National Radiator, which has been down more than 2 points in the face of lower earnings, was under pressure, but National Radiator of Mexico 4 1/2s rallied 1 1/2 points from their low level, Philippine Railway 4s slumped a point, and the new traction issues were lower.

Trading in the utilities was on a par with the rest of the market. The telephone convertible 4 1/2s were steady.

The foreign list was dull and featureless.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 7%
Commercial paper 5 1/2% to 5 3/4%
Collateral loans 6% to 6 1/2%
Time loans 6% to 6 1/2%
Sixty-day rate 7% to 7 1/2%
Four to six months 7% to 7 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 56 1/2c
Bar silver in London 56 1/2c
Bar gold in London \$341.15

Cleaning House Figures
Exchanges \$103,000,000
New York \$120,000,000
Baltimore \$45,000,000
Boston \$25,000,000
Chicago \$15,000,000
Cleveland \$10,000,000
Detroit \$10,000,000
Houston \$10,000,000
Los Angeles \$10,000,000
Miami \$10,000,000
Minneapolis \$10,000,000
New Orleans \$10,000,000
Philadelphia \$10,000,000
Portland \$10,000,000
San Francisco \$10,000,000
Seattle \$10,000,000
St. Louis \$10,000,000
Tampa \$10,000,000
Washington \$10,000,000
Wichita \$10,000,000
Yonkers \$10,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of foreign exchange contracts with the last previous figures as follows:

London \$4.85 to \$4.86 1/2
Paris \$137.15 to \$138.15
Berlin \$14.15 to \$14.16
Hamburg \$14.15 to \$14.16
Frankfurt \$14.15 to \$14.16
Brussels \$14.15 to \$14.16
Amsterdam \$14.15 to \$14.16
Copenhagen \$14.15 to \$14.16
Stockholm \$14.15 to \$14.16
Oslo \$14.15 to \$14.16
Helsinki \$14.15 to \$14.16
Tallinn \$14.15 to \$14.16
Riga \$14.15 to \$14.16
Vilnius \$14.15 to \$14.16
Kaunas \$14.15 to \$14.16
Lithuania \$14.15 to \$14.16
Latvia \$14.15 to \$14.16
Estonia \$14.15 to \$14.16
Finland \$14.15 to \$14.16
Sweden \$14.15 to \$14.16
Norway \$14.15 to \$14.16
Denmark \$14.15 to \$14.16
Poland \$14.15 to \$14.16
Czechoslovakia \$14.15 to \$14.16
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Greece \$14.15 to \$14.16
Turkey \$14.15 to \$14.16
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CHINA'S CAPITAL TO BE REBUILT BY AN AMERICAN

H. K. Murphy Tours European Capitals Prior to Starting Work of Nanking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Careful plans for a completely new city at Nanking to be made by the American architect, Henry Killam Murphy, who has been retained by the Nationalist Government to assume entire direction of rebuilding the capital on the Yangtze. Mr. Murphy has returned to China after several months of intensive study into the construction of world capitals in Europe.

Interviewed in Peiping, Mr. Murphy expressed the hope that he may have completed tentative plans for the new capital within six months. Mr. Murphy was retained by the Nationalist Government last summer, after conversations with Dr. C. C. Wu and Sun Fo.

The great difficulty in the way of carrying out the plans which Mr. Murphy is preparing is financial, but he appears to have confidence that the Nationalist leaders will find some means of financing the construction. He has been entrusted with preparing plans, not only for the new capital city at Nanking, but for a great new port in the south, designed to serve as a purely Chinese outlet for Canton and its back-country, threatening the supremacy of the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. Murphy will be assisted by Ernest Payson Goodrich in the engineering work. The town of Whampoa has been declared by experts to be an ideal site for a port. Mr. Murphy is the leading exponent of a new type of architecture in China—an effort, regarded as entirely successful, to adapt the best in modern architecture to the needs of Chinese models, giving a distinctive Chinese architecture, following Chinese traditions but enabling inclusion of every modern improvement.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Goodrich hold contracts with the Chinese Government to design complete plans for the new capital and the new port, which will be the first modern port developed by Chinese. All other great ports in China have been developed through foreign initiative.

Australian Home of Bird and Beast Seeks State Help

Humburg Scrub Sanctuary May Be Perpetuated Through Nature Lovers' League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An effort to secure the famous Humburg Scrub sanctuary in the possession of its present well-known owner, T. P. Belchambers, was made when a deputation waited on the Minister of Mines, requesting him to clear away difficulties in regard to leases over various blocks on the estate. Eventually Mr. Belchambers will transfer this beautiful haunt of beasts and wild fowl to the Nature Lovers' League, it is stated.

Humburg Scrub, one of Australia's show places, whenever celebrities come to Adelaide they are motored to Humburg Scrub to see the kangaroo, wallaby, opossums and birds of every kind in their wild state, many of which eat out of Mr. Belchambers' hand.

Most interesting of all the exhibits, probably, are the mallee fowl, which hatch their eggs in huge mounds built by prodigious industry and unsurpassed skill in structural arrangement.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society is contemplating having several blocks adjoining the sanctuary for the overflow of game birds, whose nesting and breeding grounds have become too restricted. The native wild life includes many migratory birds which likewise need more room.

Lady Tata Urges Removal of Caste

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY — "Unless the Indian women are given their rightful place in their homes and in the life of the country and are given the opportunities to take their rightful share of service to their country, the spheres of women's work, the Indian Nation can never rise to greatness."

In these words Lady Tata expressed herself in the course of her presidential address at the third annual conference of the Bombay Women's Committee on Education Reform, held in Bombay. She laid great stress on the need for the removal of the three great evils, early marriage, purdah and caste or caste prejudices.

Unqualified support to the Sarda bill was sought by one resolution at the conference which demanded that the legal age for marriage for girls should be fixed at 18.

CHARITIES GET SHARE
IN \$1,322,352 ESTATE

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine charitable institutions in New York and Massachusetts will receive \$236,500 from the estate of Ellen Gray Cary, which was valued at \$1,322,352 net in a transfer tax appraisal.

Among the institutions were the Episcopal City Mission of Boston, \$75,000; the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Institute for the Blind, \$50,000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.; the Animal Rescue League of Boston and the Lenox Library Association of Massachusetts, \$500 each.

Kenya a Land of Surprises to the Farmer

Due to Many Altitudes, but Needs Roads and Cheaper Petrol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nairobi, Kenya Colony—Kenya Colony is a land of surprises, especially in the agricultural world. The country is wonderfully fertile, rainfall to which it has a well distributed rainfall, and virgin soil. At the coast are grown such tropical trees as mangoes, coconuts and all kinds of spices, but one leaves the coastal belt the nature of the country changes, and the vegetation loses its tropical appearance. As do not exist, and the level soil shrives. Around Nairobi, the capital, at 5700 feet coffee plantations stretch for miles. At Limuru, some 7500 feet up, strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb, all European vegetables and flowers grow in luxuriance, side by side with plums, apples, pears, and peaches. Higher still the wheat belt is reached 8000 to 9000 feet above sea level. At one time the wheat was extensively cultivated but it has now been abandoned, as it was found no longer profitable.

Horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry thrive in the cool climate at these elevations, and are a staple industry of the country. Maize is grown on a large scale, and yields often as much as 20 bags of 200 pounds each per acre. Individual maize cobs measuring 15 inches or longer and weighing 1½ pounds of grain are frequently seen. Recently a pumpkin weighing 87 pounds, and measuring 71 inches in circumference, with a diameter of 23 inches was produced. Cabbages are grown to turn the scales at 15 pounds. Onions at two pounds, and potatoes 9½ inches long. Radishes, sown from seed, can be eaten in two weeks from planting, and cucumbers in six.

The country as yet is still in its infancy, and large areas await development. One of the present drawbacks is the lack of means of communication, for in many districts railways do not exist, and the roads are constructed of earth, often becoming impassable in the rainy season.

The visitor to the capital will be surprised at the number of motor-cars which line the streets. Nearly every farmer owns a car, for no other means of transport exists, save for those who have farms on, or close to the railway. Practically all cars are of American make. Although motoring is a necessity in Kenya Colony, the price of petrol is very high. Shell spirit costing over 3s per gallon. Tractors are being tried in certain districts for plowing, but the high cost of running them prevents their being used on a large scale. Oxen are used for plowing and transport purposes, but although the ox is sure it is slow, and it is possible to use several head of oxen to pull a plow, the slow movement of tractors would be a great boon to the farming community.

The railway will be about 180 kilometers long and will connect the towns of Tuxteppe, Chitope, Zantepe, Valley National and Usila, returning by way of Huzmazin, Playa Vincente to connect with the Vera Cruz-Isthmus Railway at Villa Auzela.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—A campaign for retrocession to China of the Legation Quarter in Peiping, together with the removal of the foreign legation guards, has been given official sanction by the Nanking Government, and is being directed by Ho Chi-kung, the mayor of Peiping.

Ho states that he is hopeful the campaign will result in the alteration of the status of the Legation Quarter, so that it may be administered by the municipality of Peiping, of which it should be, he feels, an integral part.

The official sanction to the campaign Ho is directing was given in a speech broadcasted by Shanghai, by Y. L. Tong, the vice-minister of foreign affairs at Nanking.

The development of the Legation Quarter into a separate village, with its own hotels, churches, schools, shops and clubs, all safely enclosed behind high walls entered only through great iron gates—has been somewhat haphazard, as is the case with so many of the foreign "special privileges" in China.

It is fairly generally agreed by foreigners and Chinese alike that there is no longer any real need for maintaining a fortified city in Peiping. Probably all the principal nations could return the Quarter to Chinese control if they would agree to do so among themselves. Then the separate Legations, as in other countries, would still retain the privileges of diplomatic immunity.

PHILADELPHIA EASES
BUILDING REGULATION

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Governor Fisher's signature to the bill amending Philadelphia's building code, has started \$30,000,000 worth of construction in this city and gone a long way toward relieving an employment situation which has been pressing for several months.

Most of the work is in the central business section and has been delayed more than two months pending action on the amendment. This provides less stringent regulations for unit stress of structural steel work, permitting the building inspectors to issue construction permits with the unit stress of steel computed on a basis of 18,000 pounds to the square inch instead of 16,000 pounds as heretofore.

MEXICO STARTS WORK
ON BANANA RAILROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Palmyra, New York, and St. Paul Street, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject: Improvements, sleeping porch, double garage; beautiful shrubbery; on concrete road 4½ miles from center of city. M. C. R. P. D. No. 3, Box 345, Norfolk, Va.

LOS ANGELES PROPERTY—Owner leaving state must sell beautiful home, good living quarters, location, W. Adams and Normandie. SHERMAN, CALIFORNIA BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 2040 Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—Attractive modern 14-room home, 8 bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, every convenience, swimming pool, tennis court, club; ideally located; beautiful grounds; terms, 1625 W. 25th St., NE, 9530.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
THE CASALINO—A small machine (patented) for making spaghetti at home. DELICIOUS, easy to use. Write to MRS. J. A. LEANI, via Cassella 8, Turin, Italy. Representatives wanted to sell to wholesale dealers.

REST HOMES
GREENHAVEN
In the mountains of North Carolina, for rest, study or recreation; either on request. Box 77, Skyland, N. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS
Metropolitan 5078, Tucker 3803
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (AGENCY) for filling vacancies in all lines. Also: RECRUITING and training in person. 220-51 W. 11th St., Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
POSITION wanted (country preferred) as secretary, stenographer, or typewriter. Intelligent service for placements in O.P.E.U.S. and I.O.M.E.S. Registration in person. 220-51 W. 11th St., Los Angeles

TEACHERS AND TITORS
\$1000-\$2000 RAILWAY postal clerk; questions and answers. For particulars: W. F. WARD, 1000 W. 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

YOUNG lady, English, seeks position governess, experienced, capable, fond of children; also teaching, French, Italian, Spanish. ADAMS, 20 East 76th Street, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palace Apts.—Just opened. True to name; pleasing home atmosphere; 10 rooms; radio; electric refrigerator; A-1 maid and telephone service; full bathroom; swimming pool; one block church; cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. Write to Mrs. J. A. Leani, via Cassella 8, Turin, Italy.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 823 8th St. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining room; beautifully furnished; steam heat; daily maid service; elevator; garden adjacent; centrally located; H. and C. cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Westchester Apts., 1111 Wilshire Blvd., Belmont—Sunny, fully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe, etc.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Cuba
HAVANA
FRENCH PERFUMES
AND PANAMA HATS
Visiting tourists are cordially welcomed to inspect our choice assortment.

Men's Haberdashery
We specialize in English and French HATS, SHIRTS, TIES, and SHOES.
Only choice novelties.
Fixed Prices. English Spoken.

"LA EMPERATRIZ"
San Rafael 36 HAVANA, CUBA
(The house that caters to Havana's Clubmen)

CUBAN & FRENCH
COOKING
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
"AT OUR ROOF GARDEN"
Also comfortable rooms, with bath and phone.

HOTEL ROMA
O'REILLY & AGUACATE STREETS
TEL. M-6044 & M-6045
HAVANA

HOTEL & RESTAURANT
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FLORENCE—Miss Mulvihill, 11 White Main St.; comfortable, refined English home; highest references.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fire in bedrooms; excellent heating; excellent liberal table 12/- per day, 3½ to 5 gns. per week. Tel. 2478.

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THAN ITS IMPORTS

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful home in Virginia, 9½ and 10½ acre tract, 100 year old, young orchard 1500 pear trees, also peach trees; 14-room brick house, beautiful, modern improvements, sleeping porch, double garage; beautiful shrubbery; on concrete road 4½ miles from center of city. M. C. R. P. D. No. 3, Box 345, Norfolk, Va.

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Only choice novelties.
Fixed Prices. English Spoken.

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San Rafael 36 HAVANA, CUBA
(The house that caters to Havana's Clubmen)

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Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale direct from stock
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(first floor)
Tel. 11.194
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AMAGER LUKSUS—BIL
Automobiles for Hire
Thinghøjsgade 17, Tel. 4393
Opposite Sundby Remise.

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthåbsvej 17, Tel. 40th. 514
Good quality, moderate prices.

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"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

We are agents in Birmingham for Shaft Pierce Acrobatic and Balancer Shoes

ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP SHOES

FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

GIVE THE FOOT NATURAL SUPPORT

Exclusively at **RICH'S**

"While out driving stop at"

Electric Maid Bake Shop

FIVE POINTS

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"Taste the Difference"

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INC.

Flowers of Distinction

FIVE POINTS

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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

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When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE

BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE

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ROBERTSON TIRE CO.

FOR TIRE SERVICE

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"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"

Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen

Soda Fountain Lunches

R. G. YALOWAN, Mgr.

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Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE

Finest Moving Equipment in City

Phone 3-9145 2529 1st Avenue No.

The Christian Science Monitor

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Birmingham—Greenwood Service Shop, 2053 Fifth Ave., North.

Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.

Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach—Princess Islena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 2054 So. Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula Station; Tribune News Stand, 128 Valmar Ave.

Fort Myers—Broadway News Company

Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.

Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1 Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1830 Main St.

Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Sunrise & Cannon News Agency; Boulevard Pharmacy, Biscayne Blvd. and 10th St.

Orlando—F. H. Griffin's News Stand, 58 East Central Ave.

Pensacola—Barry's Shop, 415 South Palafox St.

Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 206 Central Ave.

Tampa—Florida News Stand; Franklin St. West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 2 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency; 1005 North Olive Ave.

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FLORIDA

Atlanta—Henderson Hotel; World News Co., 915 Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.

Augusta—Lion Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's News Stand; Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.

Gainesville—Hotel Princeton News Stand; Mason Hotel; Desper News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.

San Antonio—Luna, 44 Hill St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston—Storia Store, 318 King St.; Deana Bros., 2 Broad St.

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FROMBERG & Co

South's Jewelers and Silversmiths

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CAHEEN'S

SECOND AVENUE

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CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.

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Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.

Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

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WORK BEAUTIFUL

4-5665 25 Trucks

"We do not destroy the stiffness of your rugs"

Utopia Dry Cleaners

J. R. JOYCE, Manager

High Class Cleaning and Dyeing

Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE

Phone 4-6537

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MILLINERY

and Our

New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

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Third Avenue at 19th Street

Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys

FOREMOST IN FASHION

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MOBILE

ODORLESS DRY-CLEANING

Imperial Laundry

This is blanket time. We guarantee our service to suit you.

BOTH PHONES 1586

BATTLEHOUSE BARBER SHOP

Shine's

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"SIMON'S SHOES SATISFY"

SIMON'S SHOE COMPANY

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For Women: Armstrong, Dorothy Dodd, Grover.

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No Job Too Small or Too Large

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Good Trunks, Bags, and Leather Small Wares

"Everything for the Traveler"

54 ST. EMANUEL STREET

REO Flying Clouds

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110-114 No. Royal Street

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Serve Yourself from a Smiling Shelf

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270 Madison Ave. NEW YORK Tel. Calcutta 2706

2 Adelphi Terrace LONDON Tel. Gerrard 4746

3 Avenue de l'Opera GUTENBERG 42.71

11 Via Magenta BERLIN Tel. 28.406

11 Unter den Linden MERKUR 6539

902 Fox Blvd. PHILADELPHIA Tel. Hiltenshouse 9186

1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182

1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699

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405 National Fidelity Life Bldg. VICTOR 3702

625 Market St. LOS ANGELES Tel. Sutter 1240

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1022 Am. Bank Bldg. PORTLAND ORE Tel. Beacon 1080

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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(Continued)

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The Universal Car

Authorized Dealer

ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY

Government and Claiborne Streets

GAYFER'S

Mobile's Finest

Department Store

ST. EMANUEL STREET

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure

SMITH'S BAKERY

GORDON SMITH, Proprietor

"Where Quality and Purity Count"

L. F. M. STORE, Inc.

Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods

MONTGOMERY

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES

COLEMAN & SCOTT

221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

South Court Street

Delicatessen Company

Imported and Domestic Delicatessen

Fancy Groceries

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing

Phone Cedar 107

You Can Depend on Us

MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.

107 S. COURT ST.

Maxie D. Pepperman

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Phone Cedar 436 27 1/2 Commerce St.

NUNN'S PLACE

"Service with a Smile"

Prest-O-Lite Batteries Quaker State Oils

Liberty Bell

Hood Ties and Ties

Bell and Catoma Streets

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

SARASOTA BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station

Coral Way and Douglas Road

FREE ROAD SERVICE

Standard, Ethyl, Texaco Gasoline

Wolf's Quaker State, Mobil and Other Oils

"Service—all that the name implies"

DAYTONA BEACH

Dry Cleaners—Tailors

Modern Equipment and Prompt Service

PRENTICE & MORROW

711 Main Street (Peninsula) Phone 500

SUNOCO GAS AND OILS

"Large enough to serve you—Small enough to appreciate you."

Grandview Service Station

N. F. TRACY

S. Grandview and First—Phone 9174

The Store With a Million Items

DUNN BROS.

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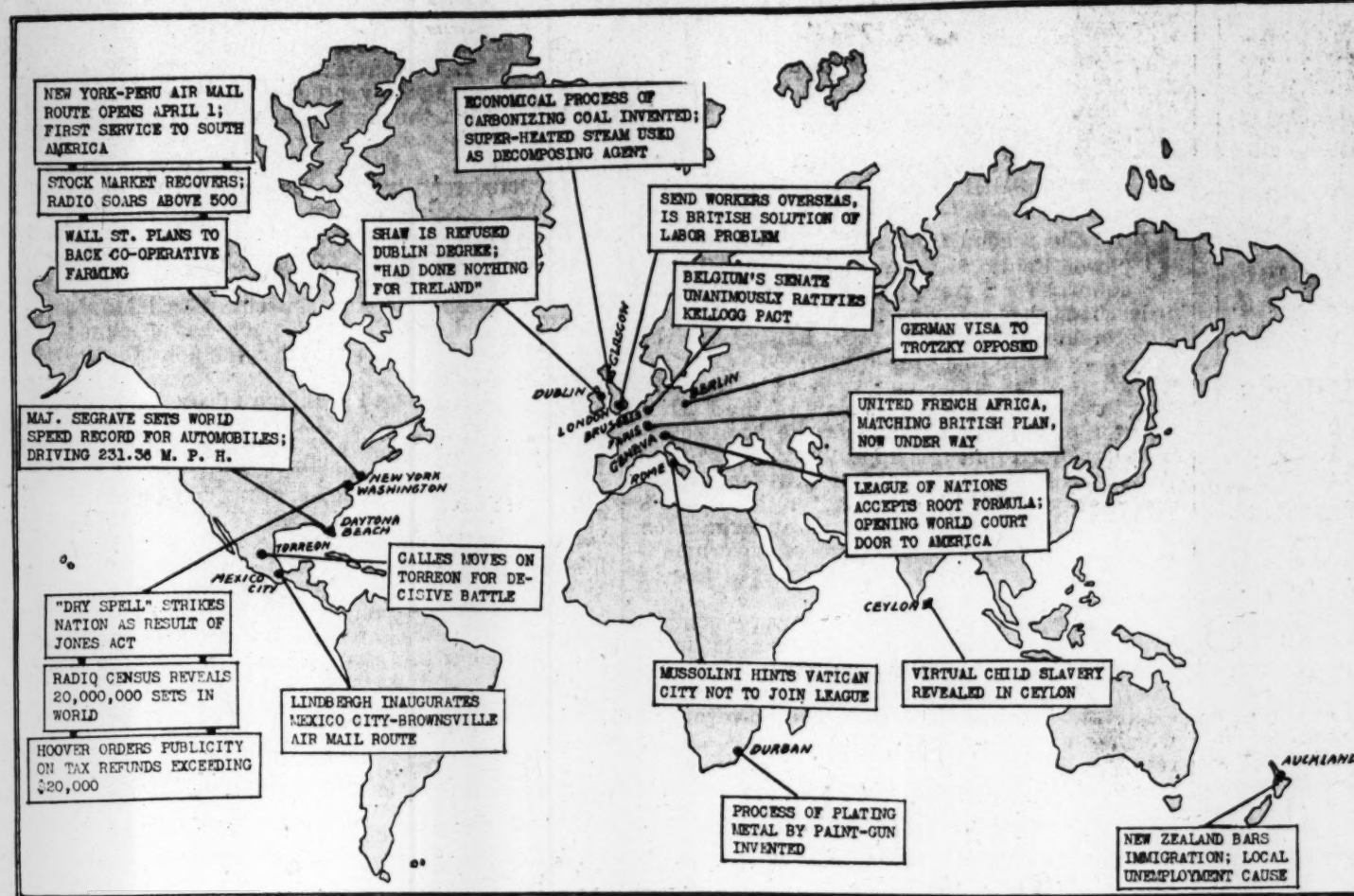
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies



Who: SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: Wren occupies a conspicuous place among English architects, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was graduated from Wadham College, Oxford, and later was professor of astronomy there. Thus early in his career Wren had made his mark as a natural scientist and a mathematician; he had no thought of becoming an architect. But in 1663 he was one of the commissioners appointed to repair St. Paul's Cathedral, and from then his chief interests were concerned with matters architectural. His real opportunity came with the Great Fire of London in 1666.

A considerable section of the city—narrow, twisted lanes crowded with top-heavy timbered houses—was wiped out. To Wren fell the task of designing a new London of straight angles and neat squares, but his plans were never carried out. Nevertheless, during the next 40 years, no important building was erected in or near London but Wren had a hand in its fashioning. He built the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford and the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; he built Marlborough and Buckingham Houses; he built the old Royal Exchange and an addition to Hampton Court; he built Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals. No fewer than 53 parish churches are credited to him.

Wren raised the standard of art in England and restored its refinement of taste. He originated the Renaissance type of steeples, of which there are countless examples in England and America. St. Paul's Cathedral in London, his masterpiece, is also his true memorial.

Brevities

New York Evening Post—If half of the dispatches about him are correct, Trotsky is more than living up to the first syllable of his name.

Detroit News—What with the paper milk bottle and the Nicaraguan "coconut," we expect shortly to call up the sawmill for a quart of Grade A.

Humorist—Over 12,000 works of fiction were published last year. This does not, of course, include all the seed catalogues.

Royal Arcanum Bulletin—You can tell by the way nature hangs man's arms that she didn't expect him to put himself on the back.

Harrisburg Patriot—What with discovery of oil and the laying out of new golf courses, farming has begun to pay a little.

A Quotation for Today

DO WHAT you can, being what you are, Shine like a glow worm, if you cannot like a star.—JUDGE PAYNE

Odds and Ends

A Motorist's Lobby

A new idea has been adopted in the welcome of motorists by a western lobby that permits the motorist to drive in from the street, step out of his car, and register at the desk. A hotel attendant takes the car in charge, and will take it to any specified garage. On "checking out" the guest finds his car awaiting him in the lobby.

Early Baking Plant

What is believed to be the world's earliest bakery was recently brought to light on the site of the ancient city of Jemdet Nasr by a research expedition to Mesopotamia. The remains consisted of clay mould ovens which are thought to have been built about 4000 B. C.

Crowded England

The crowded condition of England is evidenced in a report that there is an average of more than 700 inhabitants to the square mile—three times as congested as China.

Cheap Gas

During a recent gasoline price war in San Diego, Calif., one independent dealer sold gasoline at five cents a gallon, with a limit of 10 gallons to each customer.

Limiting the Burden

United States' Government regulations are said to forbid a mail carrier from leaving a post office with more than 50 pounds of mail in his pouch.

Also Cools the Water

A hygienic drinking glass formed of ice has been invented. It is said to last for half an hour in a room of average temperature.

Wheat in Great Britain

Great Britain's wheat harvest for last year was estimated to be 1,301,000 tons.

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



"Inasmuch . . ."

Detroit
A MEMBER of the court orchestra in Germany had come here to better his fortunes. Within a few years he had become well known not only in Detroit but throughout the State. He was esteemed, both for his musical talent and for his kindness of heart.

One evening at the rush hour he was walking through the Campus Martius, the great public square of the city, when he was accosted by a beggar, who was grinding out a tune upon an execrably bad fiddle. The musician's eyes twinkled. Moved by a sudden impulse, he stopped, gently took the instrument from the trembling hands and after carefully tuning it and adjusting the bridge and bow properly, began to play.

The first notes stopped the nearest passers-by and as he continued playing, the crowd swelled. Then he whispered to the beggar to pass around his tin cup.

The musician continued playing while this was in progress, and it was only when the man returned with his cup overflowing that the genial musician handed the violin back to its owner.

This same doubly gifted man had a pupil, not especially endowed musically, but with a compensating gift for hard work, who came to him saying that she would have to discontinue her lessons because of financial stress. To this he flatly refused to consent, and continued the instruction for a long period without any compensation, other than the knowledge of the good done.

Contributing a Need

A CONTRIBUTION from Miss M. W. tells of a widower in Seattle who found a happy way of disposing of his household furnishings. Some 25 years ago he left a small town in South Dakota to make his home in the metropolis of the Northwest. He continued to subscribe for the weekly paper from his home town, and recently he read in it the account of a family there which had lost home and possessions in a fire. He immediately shipped his stored furnishings, including an ample supply of bedding and linen.

What They Say

Reginald J. Campbell: "The faith of a little child, the simplicity and love of a little child, make us one with the spiritual glory of him who came to the earth as a little child."

The Rev. Ralph W. Sockman: "No denomination can defend its separate existence unless it is making some distinctive contribution to our common religious life."

Henry Ford: "When the truth comes everywhere, it will be a great surprise to see how near we have been to it all the time without recognizing it."

Lord Hugh Cecil: "Religion is a thing to be realized, to be practiced, to be enjoyed, rather than merely to be believed."

Emil Ludwig: "Whatever has been accomplished is destined to be surpassed by something better, wrong from renewed efforts."

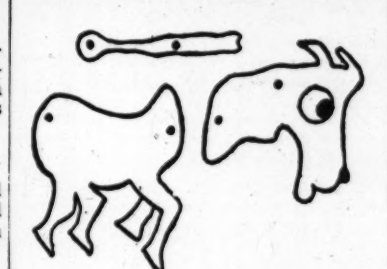
General von Seeckt: "If only governments would show the same sincerity as their people in the desire to abolish war!"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Jumping Donkey

HERE is the funniest toy! You will get lots of amusement out of it when it is made, and you will also find a great deal of interest in making it. First cut out the pieces and color



above the knot. By pulling the string up and down you can make the donkey buck and play the most amusing antics.



above the knot. By pulling the string up and down you can make the donkey buck and play the most amusing antics.

The Mail Bag

Augusta, Georgia

Dear Editor: My last letter was devoured by Mr. Waste Basket, but I will try again. I have been reading the Mail Bag since September and have received many nice correspondents through it. I enjoy it very much. However, I want many more Mail Bag friends. Anyone anywhere in the world who wants to write will find me a prompt correspondent. I am sorry that I can't offer a choice of languages, but the only ones I know are English and French, but mother can read German, in case I get a letter in that language.

I like sports of all kinds, especially swimming and hiking. I like to read and also I enjoy writing and receiving letters. Then I have a small collection of stamps that I enjoy. I am 18 years old and a senior in high school.

Warrensburg, Missouri
Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Warrensburg is a town of 5000 and is the home of one of Missouri's five State Teachers' colleges. Just outside the town is a pretty spot called Pertle Springs, which is a series of lakes—Easterners would call them ponds! People from the surrounding country come here to swim, row and have picnics in the

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Georgia

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

To Make Big Navies Needless

IN COMMON with a good many other students of Anglo-American relations, Mr. John W. Davis, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is strongly inclined to doubt any particular results from conferences intended to establish some system of exact naval parity between the two nations. He thinks that the effort to "translate naval parity into terms of guns and vessels" is difficult to the point of impossibility. So many considerations other than those of precise armament enter into the problem. The question of naval bases, of the distance at which ships are to operate, of the differing needs for national defense, matters all to be taken into consideration, make the problem well-nigh insoluble.

The Monitor has frequently urged that conferences between these two nations, which unquestionably should plan for a future of harmonious action, should take the form of seeking an agreement which would eliminate wholly the danger that their respective navies, whatever their proportions, should ever be used against each other. This is not a counsel of perfection. It does not set up an international ideal utterly impossible of attainment. The causes of possible disagreement between the English-speaking nations are limited in number, and seem readily susceptible of being so treated by international agreement as never to operate to the point of bringing these nations into actual war.

First among these causes, and one that has persisted ever since the United States became a nation, is the difference of opinion of the peoples and the governments of both nations as to maritime rights in time of war. Great Britain has always demanded the right, and usually enforced its claim, to control of the seas for the purpose of keeping its own food routes open in order that the people of the British Isles might not be starved into subjection, and for the further end of blockading the ports of an enemy as a war measure. The United States has always insisted that neutral ships had a right to pursue the ordinary routes of trade, unvexed by interference, or search, or by the seizure of their cargoes unless those are specifically contraband of war. It may be noted in passing that the recent World War showed that, should there be any future conflict, the term "contraband of war" would be extended, as it was then, to cover practically everything which an enemy might desire to import, and that the whole doctrine of the limitation of a blockade to the actual closure of certain enemy ports would be extended so that the mere proclamation of blockade would entitle a powerful belligerent to seize neutral ships wherever they might be found if their destination should be shown to be a port of the enemy.

The distinctly antagonistic views on maritime law held by the United States and Great Britain, with, it must be admitted, occasional temporary recession on the part of each from its full contention, stand as a constant menace to the friendship of these nations. But today, with both nations party to the Kellogg-Briand pact, it must be practicable to accomplish some compromise of these views by which alone the full end and purpose of that pact may be attained. Mr. Davis thinks that a frank declaration by these governments that they accept the ideal of that pact and will give it effect by the surrender on the part of each one of a portion of its long-cherished convictions as to maritime policy, will go far toward averting any naval clash in the future. He urges an understanding for naval co-operation on the part of these nations for the purpose of giving effect to the pact, the Americans agreeing not to protect by naval force any effort on the part of their people to trade with an aggressor nation, the United States being neutral, and Great Britain in its turn agreeing that if she were engaged in an old-fashioned private war—a war, let us say, in which, though she might not be the aggressor, it could not be clearly established that her adversary had broken the Covenant of the League or the Locarno treaties or the Kellogg-Briand pact—she would not attempt to interfere with the fullest freedom of sea transit by all nations not engaged in the war. This would be the policy, Mr. Davis explains, which she deliberately adopted at the outbreak of the Crimean War in response to representations from Sweden and Denmark. And it is the policy, he adds, to which, for obvious reasons, her mercantile interests have always leaned, and which, once adopted by the world at large, would in the long run afford protection to herself. Expressing the British point of view, Mr. Davis continues:

The danger she fears most is an attack in the narrow seas on her vital supplies by submarines, airplanes or surface commerce raiders dashing out from harbor and back again. Full freedom of the seas for neutral trade to her ports would protect her against such dangers, and bring the neutrals (if any there were) to the support of the principle in the event of its violation.

The proposition Mr. Davis argues at length in a very instructive article in the current number of Foreign Affairs. He gives full credit to both nations for sincerity in the position they have long held. But he sees, as any fair-minded student of international affairs must see, that only out of a willingness on the part of sovereign nations to relinquish some share of their

sovereignty, and some portion of their long-established prejudices, can any effective compromise be reached. At the opening of an administration of which so much in the way of a broader internationalism is expected, as of the Hoover Administration, so careful and comprehensive a study of the issues involved in the chief source of difference between the United States and Great Britain has very great value.

Mussolini Takes a "Vote"

FOR the second time since he has been in power Benito Mussolini is appealing to the country for a fresh mandate to prolong, for at least another period of five years, the present dictatorship of Fascism over Italy. Lest the Duce's gesture be misinterpreted and regarded in democratic countries as a tangible, albeit tardy, homage on the part of the Fascist dictator to popular sovereignty, he has specifically explained that this appeal to the electorate is not made out of respect for a "supposed" sovereignty of the Italian elector, the latter's judgment being simply asked as an expression of formal approval of a system of government and as an endorsement of a determined line of policy.

The precise operations of the very complicated Fascist Electoral Law remain in some respects obscure to non-Fascists, accustomed to other and simpler methods of consulting the electorate. The two fundamentals, however, on which it is based are that the elections should return a House, in which all its members, without exception, shall be "100 per cent Fascists," and that the electorate is not called upon to choose directly its own representatives in Parliament, but merely to approve, or eventually reject, the choice of candidates already made by the Grand Council of Fascism.

All this may appear, and certainly is, very strange, and the Fascist Government would probably have shown more coherence in its actions if, after depriving Parliament of almost all its powers, it had altogether abolished an institution in which it has no faith. Such an act, however, would have been a too flagrant violation of the Constitutional Charter and incompatible with the rôle which Signor Mussolini has lately assumed as guardian of the Italian Constitution. The aim of Fascism today is the perpetuation of the régime which, to all intents and purposes, is now firmly established in Italy, and certainly the Fascist Electoral Law has been so devised as to insure for the future that all political power shall exclusively rest in the hands of the Black Shirts.

The results of the "elections of Year VII" are, of course, a foregone conclusion. So sure, indeed, is the Fascist Government of obtaining the necessary number of votes for its own list of candidates—a bare majority of valid votes—that it has aptly given the name of "plebiscite" to the forthcoming elections. There is, it is true, the theoretical possibility, altogether unlikely to arise in present conditions, that the electorate will vote against the list prepared by the Grand Council. The law provides that in this contingency there shall be a second election, which would have some approach to a true popular election, as it would call for competing lists and representation of minorities.

Signor Mussolini, on more than one occasion, has strongly criticized the systems of election prevailing in Italy in pre-Fascist days, pointing out their many shortcomings. He is certainly quite right, for instance, when he observes that "intriguers, agitators and demagogues" have often been the leaders of the masses during electoral periods; but does Signor Mussolini seriously believe that his electoral scheme, ingenious as it may be, is a panacea for these evils? How can he successfully sound the state of thought of the electorate and assure himself of the people's real feelings when he deprives them of their only means of expressing them? The suppression of political liberties may suit dictators, but at the same time it is certainly an indication that they fear public opinion, which, if freely expressed, may assert itself against them.

In spite, however, of the many remarkable innovations contained in the new system of Fascist elections, the Fascist Electoral Law should be considered as a connecting link with Signor Mussolini's general scheme of a corporate state based on syndicalism. The right to vote, indeed, is not given to the citizen as such, but is restricted to those who participate in an active capacity in the national life, above all as producers. This is the first time that employers and workers have been called to elect a legislative assembly, and the present experiment, with its successive developments, will be watched with interest.

Business Looks to Beauty

UPON the site of a once upon a time underground station in the city of Westminster there is now rising a powerful building—cruciform, many storied, and strangely different from its surroundings—in the making of which a famous architect and equally famous sculptors are collaborating to produce a palace of trade. This symbol of the new age, which may mark a stage in the history of modern industry in England is a reminder that it takes many years, perhaps centuries, before a new power in the world learns to increase its strength by the addition of grace and dignity. How many centuries must have passed in the practice of the Greek religion before the Greeks learned to build their characteristic temples!

And so, too, in the case of modern industry. In the eighteenth century it began to revolutionize the world. In the mid-nineteenth century, in England particularly, it seemed to have reached the zenith both of its prosperity and its ugliness. To Ruskin the application of science and industry seemed in the main a baleful influence which defiled the towns with hideous factories and spoiled the country with unsightly railways. Yet even in his time one might have recognized the harbinger of something better to come, when William Morris began to preach, and to set himself to the making of useful things which should achieve beauty by being well designed to fulfill their purpose.

His lessons were not rapidly learned in England. The American industrialist was quick to

realize the possibility of grandeur in an industrial building, and some impressive American buildings and some dignified railway stations marked the beginning of a new stage in the history of industry. But today, in England also, the lesson has been learned and applied, and there are some who venture to suggest that the British are on the threshold of a new brilliant age of architecture.

The most recent triumph is the great palace constructed for Chemical Industries, Ltd. Other examples of the modern movement may be studied in Adelaide House and the new Horticultural Hall. But outstanding among all these achievements is the new building, decorated by such sculptors as Jacob Epstein, Alfred Moore and Eric Gill, which Mr. Holden has designed for the headquarters of the London Underground Railways.

What a contrast this unique edifice presents to the huge, unsightly block of flats adjoining it, known as Queen Anne's Mansions, which has nothing of "Queen Anne" about it except the name. The new building, nearing completion—with its massive frame of steel, which is so constructed that from the outside it is possible to discover nave, transepts and a central tower rising as near the height of a skyscraper as London permits—is a temple dedicated to business. Looking on its majestic proportions, one begins to realize that the giant of modern business is growing beyond its sprawling, awkward age, and is acquiring the more mature strength which asserts itself with dignity and proportion.

Have a Book!

THAT a large number of readers nowadays evade the difficulty of selecting their current book by subscribing to a system that selects it for them is a not surprising result of the multiplicity of books. The plan appears to be proving itself a "bright thought," more highly admired in present practice by the publishers and authors of selected books than of those not selected. Obviously it is open to the charge that its tendency—the objective for which it enthusiastically strives with all the power of persuasive advertising—is to have practically everybody reading the same book at the same time, and that this works an injustice to any worthy book that doesn't happen to be selected by the "committee."

Extreme disapproval cries out "dictatorship!"—to which answers the committee that the plan includes a report on all worthy books and permits the subscriber to return the selected volume and get any one of the others: far be it from any committee to assume dictatorship over the literary pleasures of a free people. Yet there are those who suspect that a free people, in most cases, takes the book that comes in the mail, and not the trouble of reading the report and weighing the alternatives.

To put it lightly, it may be argued that the normal tendency of the free people will be to exclaim, "Good old committee!" and take what it gets, the chances being that a shrewd and intelligent committee will not very often disappoint any considerable number of readers. Even if, here and there, a reader is disappointed in his book, the system makes the book so widely read that he or she will probably feel that it ought to be read anyway. By invitation of this line of least resistance, say the objectors, is a good book handicapped though the committee may have ever so warmly mentioned it as a possible alternative.

Thus Belial, with words clothed in reason's garb, Counseled ignoble ease.

Such a system, a publisher has recently frankly said, "leads by the nose" thousands of readers, who, of course, little suspect the undignified way in which they are being led. Yet it may be doubted that many of them will be stung by this criticism into withdrawing their noses. Many a person has time, once in so often, to read a new book, who hasn't time to read all the book reviews or to "browse" in a bookstore; indeed, for that matter, he may not have a bookstore to browse in. On the other hand, the publication of books appeals to the tastes and interests of so many different "publics" that those who select by committee must remain but a drop in the bucket. Or perhaps two drops. One might even say that such a system is not a surprising part of a civilization that tends more and more to provide entertainment with the least possible effort on the part of the entertained.

Random Ramblings

The pedestrian of St. Thomas, Ont., who inserted a card of apology in the local paper has inaugurated a courtly fashion which conveys no delightful possibilities for the solution of all such traffic conundrums in the future. The card read:

The lady who was so careless as to step in front of an automobile on Talbot Street last evening wishes to thank the driver for his promptness in applying the brakes, and to apologize for her carelessness.

Male chess stars beware! Two women recently defeated the world-famous chess player, Emanuel Lasker, the only two games he lost in a big tourney. After all, the queen and not the king is the most versatile piece on the chess board!

The sap is running in the maple grove And wood-smoke tints the gleam of fading snow; The kettle bubble with their treasure-trove And flapjacks have the call for those who know.

The Power & Light News remarks: "All things come to the other fellow, if you sit down and wait." But you could never get a fisherman to believe that.

A name is being sought for a machine that can land with wheels, pontoons, or skis. Why not give it a Russian name—Wheelpontoonski!

Convicted of speeding, a Kansas man was sentenced to spend 10 days shoveling snow. Putting his speed to good use.

Would there be less humor or more if there were fewer people who saw no humor in anything?

Add another bath to your house—a bath for the birds and enjoy their singing in the bath.

This figuring of incomes often puts a tax on the last of the three R's.

Dartmouth: A College in the Hills

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

FROM the broad window of my room in one of the most delightful of country inns, I could look down on the main street of Hanover, all ablaze with the light from the windows of the handful of shops that make up the town's Great White Way. The snow that had fallen during the afternoon was still unsullied, and its pure white radiance made the immediate foreground as bright as day, although but a few yards away the college yard was pitchy dark, with here and there a sparkling light. Everywhere were lusty youth—boys of college age who, being collegians, must henceforth be described as men. Except for the bizarre gayety of their garb the scene might be ascribed as monastic, for nowhere was a feminine form or a flying skirt visible. When you put 2500 youths into a town the total population of which, in their absence, does not exceed 1200, you get an effect of masculine predominance not often presented.

Accustomed as I am to the coeducational campuses of western state colleges—like Michigan or Illinois—where the girls are quite as much in evidence as men (coeds are not insistent upon the word "women" with its implications of maturity), I found a certain fascination in watching the crowds of collegians milling back and forth in the dusk just preceding the dinner hour. It was an eager and a nipping air without, in the early days of March, but in the main bare heads were the rule, and shaggy locks withstood the cold.

Only freshmen—doomed for their callowness to wear caps of verdant green—seemed to cover their heads, which, to one unused to the bite of the air in the New Hampshire hills, seemed to make it worth while being a freshman. And what an array of raiment was spread before the observer! It occurred to him that Dartmouth in winter offered slight inducements to tailors. Mackinaws were evidently the costume de rigueur—scarlet, green, checked, striped, seldom fitting, usually flapping, and supported below by bags or knickerbockers with ski boots that seemed to bear no relation of form or fit to the young legs incased. Like Teufelsdröckh in his tower, I could look down on the people and reflect with him, "Clothes gave us individuality, distinctions, social policy; Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make Clothes-screens of us." But not at Dartmouth.

A sort of nonconformist atmosphere hangs over the ancient school and I can imagine the intellectual processes of its people as being as original and as full of variety as the clothing of the students of that March day. Daniel Webster remains the most distinguished alumnus, and his name is found honored on every hand as one wanders about the campus. But I think a more progressive sense in matters social and political animates faculty and student body alike than was ever manifested by the great champion of New England federalism. For, after all, that orator served as anchor rather than sail to the American ship of state. Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, discussing his career in a volume just published, claims only for him that by steadily supporting compromises, and even surrenders, on the slavery question, he delayed the Civil War ten years, during which time the North and West grew strong enough to defeat the South. This belated rejoinder to Whittier's savage poem of invective, "Ichabod," ought to be popular at Dartmouth, though I doubt whether the general feeling there would accept Webster's conservatism in the face of a great humanitarian problem today. The president of the college, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, is a true liberal and must impress his intellectual convictions upon faculty and students alike.

Dartmouth is what is called a "small" college—and indeed the name is first bestowed upon it by the great Daniel himself in a phrase so often quoted that it must be as ashes to the taste of any Dartmouth man. But after all, it is small only in comparison with the complete student bodies of universities which count in attendance upon their professional schools. Dartmouth is a college—not a university—and in its department of liberal arts are enrolled more than 2000 students—a number quite as large as that of the students taking similar courses in great universities. And at that it is only about one-fifth as

large as it would be except for the process of selection by which four out of five applicants for admission are weeded out. Into this process I do not purpose going further than to say that scholarship alone is not the test by which would-be matriculants are judged—character, social grace, athletic prowess, all enter into the equation—and contrary to the general opinion the sons of Dartmouth alumni are not given undue preference in the sifting process.

The student body of Dartmouth presents not only a monastic air because of the almost complete absence of the fair sex, but also appears distinctly Nordic. Only twenty-seven students come from lands outside the territorial boundaries of the United States and of these, eight are from Canada. Nevertheless, there is nothing narrow or provincial about the tone of the college. A fortnight ago the Christian Association staged a sort of international institute with speakers from outside the college faculty. The Oriental impact upon Western civilization, Pan-American problems, and the foreign relations of the United States were the topics under discussion. Professors yielded up their rooms and classes for the moment and the discussions were, for the most part, incorporated in the regular day's work of a section of the students. No more eager or appreciative audiences could have been desired.

Fire has dealt harshly with Dartmouth and ancient buildings are not its strong point. But one would search far and wide to find a more beautiful library building than that presented by Mr. George F. Baker. Literary folk always have a taste for comfortable and attractive reading rooms in great libraries—rooms that are the very antithesis of the British Museum's circular workshop, or the cold rectangle of New York's classic edifice. Ideal reading places are the great libraries of the Century Association and the University Club in New York, the Farnsworth Room at Harvard, or the stately quietude of Pierpont Morgan's library just off Madison Avenue, New York. But Dartmouth, far off in the hills and enveloped in a silence which only the calm of the country can maintain, has in the so-called Tower Room of its new library one of the most attractive, comfortable and spacious reading rooms imaginable.

Apparently it is not designed for study—on the main floor of the library, more conveniently placed for the stacks, and lined with books of reference, are rooms for this purpose. Rather the Tower Room—which is by no means limited to a tower, but extends the whole length of the building, is designed for pleasure reading and is furnished as comfortably and decoratively as any club reading room. Etchings, drawings and paintings adorn the walls; the furniture—unlike the stools of repentance with which too many libraries are furnished—is well stuffed and invites to the languorous leisure in which books should be enjoyed; deep window embrasures fitted with cozy seats enable the reader to turn meditatively from his pages to the verdure, or the dazzling snows, of the surrounding hills.

I noticed that the books strewn about in profusion were in many instances of limited editions, or in costly bindings, thus accustoming the young folk to handle the finer types of volumes and further refining their tastes in the worth of books. All in all, Tower Room impressed me as a proper setting for that Professorship of Leisure which some college is certain to endow.

The first president of Dartmouth was Dr. Eleazar Wheelock. His assistant rejoiced in the name of Bezael Woodward. Its original purpose was to furnish Indian youth with Christian education. The dusky pagans have long since disappeared before the onward march of the whites whose civilizing methods were no less harsh than their Christian names. No Potawatomi or Sioux ever bore a more exophorous title. Yet despite the disappearance of its aborigines Dartmouth is seemingly a most thoroughly American place of higher education. The same Webster who defended its rights in a historic law suit may well have been writing its motto when he said: "Knowledge is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty."

Notes From Nanking

NANKING

ONE of the projects which the Nanking Government has decided to undertake as soon as possible is that of making a model district of Chungshan Hsien, the district in which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was born. Because Dr. Sun is considered the patron saint of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), which rules China today, the government leaders hope to make his birthplace an example to the rest of the country. "Reconstruction" is the watchword in Nanking today, and it is hoped to reconstruct this district along such lines that it will illustrate to other districts of China what may best be done. A commission of nine important men has been named to direct this project, headed by the veteran Cantonese "elder statesman," Tang Shao-yi.

The Nanking Government's Ministry of Education has been informed that the Province of Hunan has decided that the experiment of coeducation in middle schools and universities has proved a complete failure. The provincial commissioner of education has issued an order forbidding further coeducational experiments, declaring that this mode is unsuited to Chinese young men and women at present. Schools which do not comply with the order will be closed, and their principals disbanded, the commissioner asserts. Coeducational experiments have been conducted in Hunan for several years, and a considerable group contends that the results were satisfactory.

There are 1,502,000 men in the Nationalist armies which now come under the military reorganization and disarmament committee at Nanking, according to reports made by the various war lords. These include 186,000 men in the Three Eastern Provinces, whose armies now admit nominal allegiance to Nanking. The various army groups of the Nationalists are fairly even in number, ranging from 224,000 to 287,000. These figures are official, but they do not attempt to include the semi-governmental armies raised and led by bandit and secret society leaders. These latter are rather numerous, and some of them have become so strong that the Nanking Government recognizes them as the local government in the locality in which they operate.

Most of the American, German and other foreign advisers who are coming to China to assist the Nanking Government in reconstructing the country are making their permanent quarters at Shanghai. Living conditions are still so difficult here that it is not feasible for them to remain here all the time. It is necessary for them to come to the capital frequently, however, and the trains between Nanking and Shanghai are taxed to the utmost to carry foreign and Chinese travelers between the capital and the port. The more active government departments also are establishing offices in Shanghai, and the government leaders often are required to visit the port on business. While the congestion is gradually being somewhat relieved in Nanking, the overcrowding is still very unpleasant.

Whatever may happen in China, the system of extraterritoriality, by which foreign residents here retain the right to be tried in their own courts and according to their own laws when they are defendants in either civil or criminal cases, is certain to disappear in the very near future, in the opinion of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the judicial yuan in the Nationalist Government, and

former judge in the World Court. Dr. Wang directs the attention of the public to the changes which have been made by the Nationalist Government, designed to place China's courts and her law codes upon an equality with the most advanced in the West.

For the first time in modern history, at least, a woman has been successful in the examinations for district magistrate, and will be assigned to a post in North China. Miss Kuo Feng-min took the examinations in Hopei Province, and passed both written and oral examinations with distinction, placing twentieth among several hundred candidates. Miss Kuo is twenty-nine years of age, and is a "new woman." She successfully established a retail business in Peiping several years ago, and has operated it since.

The Ministry of Commerce is informed from Canton that China's first airplane company, designed to operate a line of commercial planes between Canton, Shanghai and Nanking, has been organized by Cantonese business men. Commander Chang Hwei-chang is said to be responsible for the company, having demonstrated by his flight from Canton to Mukden and return last summer that commercial aviation is entirely feasible between important Chinese cities.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

A Modern Canute

ONE difficulty Herbert Hoover faces is more serious than that which confronted any recent predecessor. The world expects more of him. He is the modern wonder worker, the miracle man, possessor of mundane omnipotence. It is a reputation that may prove burdensome. Mr. Hoover may wish some day to be relieved of his admirers.

That he will give the Nation his best and that his best will be a great measure of service, no one doubts who heard or read the Hoover inaugural. It is pitched on a high plane of patriotic fervor. It pictures a man who results in the seriousness of the tasks an enthusiastic Nation has laid at his door.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Papal Penalty

IT IS one of the most notorious facts of history that religious causes have thrived under varying degrees of oppression. The Pope, as the "Prisoner of the Vatican," even though he was self-immolated in protest, has always worn the glamour of the position. By becoming a sovereign, recognized as such by the State, he will gain something, but he will also lose something. Nobody can say in advance exactly how the balance of profit and loss will stand.—*The Spectator* (London).

The Stamp of Interest

PREDICTION is made by a supporter of aviation that the day is not far distant when the recipient of a letter will consider it not worth opening unless it carries an air mail stamp. Possibly the enthusiasm of the quoted writer leads him into exaggeration, but we must not ignore the rapid expansion of the air mail service or forget that more than 40 per cent of the country's first-class mail is what the Government politely calls social mail.—*Daily Oklahoman*.